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LITERATURE.

New Greece. By Lewis Sergeant. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THIS book is written with the intention of advocating the cause of the Greeks; but we greatly fear that it may have the opposite effect. In the first place, the writer puts that people in a false position relatively to their neighbours. One unfortunate result of the long delay in the negotiations in the east of Europe during the early part of this year, and of the mode in which they were conducted—quite independently of political questions, with which we are not concerned—was the aggravation of animosities, and sharper accentuation of differences between the various races in those parts. These differences—which may be traced to several causes, but especially to the use made by the Porte of the Greek ecclesiastics from the time of Mahomet II. onwards, as an instrument for keeping in check the other nationalities—are deeply rooted, and can only be kept under by careful management and with favourable circumstances. To modify these, and to facilitate community of action, or at least friendly relations, should be the first aim of everyone who wishes well to the Eastern Christians; and to embroil them further is to work them serious injury. It is, therefore, an unfavourable sign that Mr. Sergeant takes the antagonism of Greeks and Slavs—or, as he would say, of Pan Slavism and Panhellenism—as his starting-point, and pits the two against one another on every possible occasion. Besides this the best friends of the Greeks will be most careful to avoid encouraging exaggerated notions as to their position, either in their own minds or in those of foreign nations. It was the disappointment caused by such a false estimate at an early period which turned so many Philhellenes into haters of the Greeks, and alienated from them the sympathy of Europe; and in like manner the striving after a “grand idea” has been all along an impediment in the way of the material improvement of Greece. It is possible to regret the original restriction of the boundaries of that kingdom, and to desire both a rectification of its frontier at present, and a further extension of it in the future; and at the same time to feel that the rightful preparation for an enlarged sphere of action, and the best justification of a claim to it, are to be found rather in making the most of the country as it now exists than in dreaming of future empire. But Mr. Sergeant writes in a style which has far too much the character of a panegyric, and has “the claims of Greece to

a definite predominance in south-eastern Europe,” and as a part of those claims the absorption into that country of the whole of Thrace and Macedonia, constantly before his eyes.

The book is divided into two parts, the first of which describes the condition of the country in respect of politics, education, finance, commerce, &c.; while the second gives an outline of its history from the beginning of this century. The latter of these, which is based mainly on Gervinus and Finlay, is the more readable of the two; and would be still more so if it were not so much interlarded with the author's own comments and political diatribe. He is certainly catholic in his antipathies. He is as strongly opposed to the Russians as Lord Beaconsfield, and as strongly opposed to Lord Beaconsfield as the Russians; and if the Turks are lashed on the one hand, the Bulgarians are depreciated on the other. His statistical chapters, however, though they are as dry as figures can make them, are so far satisfactory that they provide us with the means of judging of the progress that Greece has made. There can hardly be any question that her material prosperity has greatly increased of late; this is proved by the steady growth of the revenue derived from indirect taxation, by the rapid development of trade, and by the increase in the numbers of the mercantile marine. And there has been, at the same time, a marked social improvement in the decrease of crime, the more impartial administration of justice, and the greater security to life and property owing to the suppression of brigandage. Greece possesses an excellent constitution, good laws, a fine and intelligent population, and freedom from intemperance and sexual immorality; her drawbacks are the want of internal development arising from imperfect communication, and the neglect of agriculture, which is caused in great measure by the oppressive system of levying the land-tax in kind; the absence of practical aims; the all-pervading party spirit, which has the same injurious effects as in America; and, above all, the competition for places in political life, and the lack of disinterestedness and real patriotism among the leading men. The more unfavourable side of this picture is very lightly touched in this volume, and the statistics are registered without much criticism. We are told, for instance, on the authority of the Director of Public Works, that “the roads of the mainland have an aggregate length of 889,933 kilometres.” We suppose *mètres*, and not *kilomètres*, are here intended; but, judging from what meets the traveller's eye, it is difficult to believe without further details that there are 889 kilometres of serviceable road in the country. But when the author comes to more difficult points, such as the number of the Greeks in European Turkey, he falls hopelessly into error. His chief authorities on this point are a memorandum of the Greek *sylogues* or clubs at Constantinople, and a collection of statistics made by a Greek gentleman resident in that city. The former of these is animated by a bitter spirit of jealousy towards the Bulgarians; the latter, which Mr. Sergeant regards as “the result of a careful and un-

prejudiced investigation,” requires closer examination. In this the Greek population of Monastir in Western Macedonia is estimated at 23,400 souls. As a matter of fact they certainly do not exceed 5,000; and Dr. Joseph Müller, who was in his day the best authority on that district, gives their number in 1838 as 3,500. Similarly, the town of Metzovo, in the Pindus, is here said to contain 14,000 Greeks; whereas its inhabitants are without exception Wallachs. Possibly these misstatements may have originated in a confusion between “members of the Greek Church” and “persons of Greek nationality,” which is a common source of error; but they are of necessity subversive of all true calculation. It is easy to see how from an aggregate of figures like these the conclusion may be arrived at—astounding as it is to anyone who has given attention to the subject—that the Greeks in Macedonia are “more than five times the number of the Slavs.” And it is quite intelligible that our author should go on to say of the region comprised by that country and Thrace, that it “was not Slavonian, except by desultory settlement, and by fictitious ethnography. . . . It was and remains Greek, from the Aegean to the foot of the Balkans, from the Black Sea to Monastir and Ochrida.”

In respect of execution, the whole of this book is very superficial and inaccurate. Though Mr. Sergeant writes like an enthusiast, his work savours strongly of book-making. In particular, the part which relates to the language and literature, the ballads, and the superstitions of the Greeks, betrays a very slight acquaintance with those subjects. The question of the origin of that people, too, if treated at all, ought not to be entered on without sufficient knowledge. On this he remarks:—

“Fallmerayer mentions the existence of certain Slavonic names of places in Greece. Probably enough the Slavs changed a name here and there, or gave their own names to new places. But even if this argument were worth anything at all for Fallmerayer's purpose, it would be destroyed by the fact that in almost every instance where a Slavonic name survived in Greece to a recent date the true Greek name had survived also, preserved on the spot by Greeks themselves.”

Now, we entirely disbelieve Fallmerayer's view that there is no Hellenic blood in the veins of the modern Greeks; but the statements here advanced are altogether misleading. A few Hellenic names remain in Greece, but still they are comparatively few. The majority of the Greek names in that country date from mediæval and modern times. On the other hand, a glance at a modern map will show numbers of Slavonic names where there is no suspicion of Hellenic names having survived alongside of them. After this we are hardly surprised at being told concerning the Roumanians that they “have so much Greek blood in their veins.” The same inaccuracy is found in minor details. Whether Mr. Sergeant quotes Horace's *Epistles* or Faurel's *Greek Ballads*, he quotes them incorrectly; and Mount Othrys, which forms the boundary between Greece and Turkey on the side of Thessaly, is spelt “Othryx” wherever it occurs, and even in the map. It is something in reading this

book to be free from the unkindly sarcasms of About, and the carping criticism of Finlay, but the subject is one which deserves more worthy treatment. H. F. TOZER.

The Romans of Britain. By H. C. Coote, F.S.A. (F. Norgate.)

FURTHER study and thought have not led Mr. Coote to alter the views which he propounded some years ago in *A Neglected Fact in English History*—of which this book is practically an enlarged edition—but he has found additional matter to strengthen his former argument. His object is, as readers of his former work are aware, to show that the foundations of our nation and polity were not laid by the Anglo-Saxon immigration, but rather by the Roman Empire when she added Britain to the list of her colonies; and that the Roman colonists lived on in the towns during the whole of the Saxon period, and, in fact, formed the bulk of the nation, instead of being exterminated or driven into Wales as some historians have assumed.

The peculiarity of Mr. Coote's method is that a most elaborate structure is raised upon a very small foundation. The position of the Roman burgesses during the Saxon period, and the maintenance of Roman law for their special use is most elaborately described. The foundation for this is an entry in Ælfric's Glossary, in which "jus quiritium" is translated "Weala sunder riht," and forthwith the Wealas wherever and whenever mentioned are assumed to be Romans, and the Wealhgerefa to be the Ealdorman's deputy, who judged the Roman population in accordance with Roman law. Mr. Coote also explains the Welsh fables about the Trojan Brute colonising Britain, by the supposition that the "gentlemen of Wales," being Romans, knew that they were descendants of Aeneas. But the difficulty of accepting this view is that the Roman towns in Wales were certainly destroyed at a very early date, and not by the Saxons; and it appears probable that the Celtic inhabitants of Wales were themselves settlers on the ruins of Roman civilisation, as the Saxons were in other parts of Britain. If so, the peasantry, not the gentry, would be the descendants of the Romans. Geoffrey of Monmouth, too, distinctly ascribes a Breton, not a native Welsh, origin to these legends, and it is at least a plausible theory that Welsh legends, Welsh language, and Welsh gentry were imported by an invasion from Brittany.

If we may judge by the evidence of archaeology, Mr. Coote exaggerates the influence of Christianity in Roman Britain, and puts rather an undue faith in a hyperbolic passage of Firmicus Maternus boasting that the name of Christ is heard over all the world. It is true that three British bishops attended the Council of Ariminum in A.D. 360, but, as Firmicus says, in some places "idolatriæ" (which, by the way, is printed "idolatriæ") "morientia palpitent membra," and in Britain her limbs must have been still strong, for hardly any Roman Christian monuments have been discovered in England, and plenty of Pagan altars of late date. In fact, Mr. Roach Smith has

published an account of an urn of the Anglo-Saxon period with a Latin inscription, which, on the one hand, is evidence for Mr. Coote that Romans were still existing in Britain, but, on the other hand, there is no trace of anything but pure Paganism in the language of the inscription.

Mr. Coote's account of the process of surveying and allotting the estates of a Roman colony deserves the careful study of all who take an interest in Roman antiquities, as it throws a flood of light on remains of a kind which have not hitherto been understood. From the writings of the *agrimensores*, he explains how a central point was chosen for the *civitas*, and the *territorium* divided into *centuriæ* by cross-roads, the *decumani* running from east to west, and the *cardines* from north to south. The stones which were placed at the boundaries of these *centuriæ* are sometimes confounded with another class of centurial stones which mark the presence of a military *centuria*. These often occur on the Roman Wall, and are supposed to show the amount of work done by a *centuria*. In the latter case the *cognomen* of the centurion alone appears in the inscription, while a stone which marks a *centuria* of land states only the *nomen*, or *praenomen* and *nomen*, of the owner of the estate. If this was the invariable practice—and Mr. Coote's inference from the inscriptions published by Kellermann seems conclusive—some of the centurial stones mentioned by Mr. Bruce, in his work on the Roman Wall, as military monuments, must belong to the other class, and will afford additional evidence that the Wall was not merely held as a military position, but that the land in its neighbourhood was colonised and cultivated. The *agrimensores* also direct a cross representing the four cardinal points to be placed on trees or stones. The *Cristelmælbeam* and *Cristes mæle* mentioned in Saxon charters may, perhaps, have been Roman boundaries of this kind, and not really Christian symbols.

Another terminal sign, which has often puzzled antiquaries, is the dry well or mound containing merely a few potsherds or pieces of charcoal, which are practically indestructible, and could always be exhibited as evidence by those who knew where they had been deposited. These mounds have occasionally been mistaken for places of interment by cremation. The officers of the Ordnance Survey are only carrying out the principles of their Roman predecessors when they bury a brick to fix a point in a place where it is inconvenient to erect an external mark.

It would be interesting to test the process described by Mr. Coote in some neighbourhood where a Roman town has been destroyed and the surrounding country is still open, as at Silchester. The *cardo maximus* and the *decumanus maximus* would be easily found, and if any of the smaller roads or *viae vicinales* could be identified, the extent of the territory and size of some of the *centuriæ* could probably be determined. Sometimes, as Ulpian says, the roads *sine ullo exitu intermoriuntur*, which presumably would be on the waste ground at the outskirts of the territory. I believe that both near Silchester and in Buckinghamshire there are instances of Roman roads ending abruptly

and becoming mere modern lanes. After fixing the positions of a few of the roads, centurial stones and marks could be sought for with a great chance of success; and assistance might be derived from the descriptions of the boundaries in Saxon charters. Investigations of this kind would be the more useful as we have scanty information regarding the extent of the colonisation in Britain, and few centurial stones have hitherto been found. Mr. Coote infers the universal allotment of the country to Roman colonists from the habits of the Romans as expressed by Seneca in the words "*ubicunque vicit Romanus habitat*," and from the known practice in other provinces. It is these colonists whom he considers to be really the ancestors of the English nation, and he speaks of them as if they were mostly Romans by birth. It is true that none were allowed to be colonists but Roman citizens, Latin and Italian allies; but Roman citizenship was no evidence of Roman birth—of which St. Paul is a well-known example—and the *Notitia Imperii* shows that the garrison towns were inhabited by the most various races. So that if Mr. Coote succeeds in clearing our pedigree from the stain of the Anglo-Saxon whom he despises as a barbarian, there is still left a residuum of Tungrians, Dacians, Dalmatians, and others, who were no doubt quite as barbarous until they underwent the discipline of a Roman army.

C. TRICE MARTIN.

Oriental Religions, and their Relation to Universal Religion.—China. By Samuel Johnson. (Boston: James Osgood; London: Trübner.)

THIS is the second contribution by Mr. Johnson to the exhibition of Oriental Religions from his peculiar point of view. The subject of his first was the Religions of India. It appeared in 1872, in a large volume of more than 800 pages, in which both what we call Brahmanism and Buddhism were treated exhaustively. The present volume is still larger, containing nearly 1000 pages. Under the four headings of "Elements," "Structures," "Sages," and "Beliefs," almost every subject that has been, or can be, raised in connexion with the Chinese people and their thinkings is discussed. The work thus swells and grows beyond all proper limits. Nevertheless, it is very valuable as a study of the history, language, religions, and philosophies of China. The explorers of Chinese literature will be stimulated by it to new and careful labours. The isolation of the Chinese has during the present century been gradually coming to a close. Commerce and war have drawn them into alliances with the nations of Europe and America. Missionaries and others are busy noting the peculiarities of their social condition, and translating into other languages their most valuable books. And Mr. Johnson has now endeavoured to lift them to the platform where earnest discussion is going on about the growth of the human mind, and its relations to God and a future life, to the universe and infinity.

From the foregone conclusions with which he proceeds to his task we are obliged to dissent. We hold that the elements of the

supernatural and universal in Christianity are different from those which are to be found in the systems of India and China; that its supernaturalism is consistent and credible; and that its claim to be a revelation from without man, but in harmony with man's constitution, the one thing needful for securing his interest in God and the universe, and the rectification of his nature in itself, has not been and cannot be invalidated. We think, moreover, that some of the investigations with which Mr. Johnson occupies himself are premature. Very much still remains to be done, to set forth the nature of the Chinese written language as an achievement of the human mind, and to elucidate the treasures of thought that are to be found in it. A good deal of what has been done is vitiated by some special object which the authors had in view to support or promote. Let us take the *Tao-teh King*, the one work of Lao-tsz, the father of Taoism, for an instance. Mr. Johnson says (p. 863), that

"between the translators and the critics, Lao-tsz has been made responsible not only for the later superstitions of Tao-sz astrologers, diviners, elixir-seekers, and spirit-mediums, of which the work does not contain a trace, but for personal belief in 'a chaos,' in 'an immense void before creation,' in 'the miseries of transmigration,' and even for the desire 'to live without labour on the credulity of his fellow-men.'"

Reference is made to the views of Rémusat, Eckstein, Panthier, Bunsen, Schott, Julien, Williams, Chalmers, and others, which are all pronounced to be inadequate or erroneous. He himself finds in the book "a philosophical basis of the world in Supreme Reason, and the ethical and spiritual manifestation of the same in human nature." But it is likely that prolonged and deeper study of the original will throw more light on the views of the ancient and mystical thinker, and bring about some approach to unity of opinion as to the peculiarities of his system. Mr. Johnson's own views will not be overlooked in such a study of Lao-tsz's treatise. In the meantime we must not attempt to pronounce dogmatically on what may have been in the mind of its author, beyond and beneath anything that he has expressed, as to the nature of his *Tao*.

In his former volume (p. 2), our author says:—

"I have written not as an advocate of Christianity, or of any other distinctive religion, but as attracted on the one hand by the identity of the religious sentiment under all its great historic forms, and on the other by the movement indicated in their diversities and contrasts towards a higher plane of unity, on which their exclusive claims shall disappear."

Again (p. 6), he says:—

"Universal religion cannot be any one, *exclusively*, of the great positive religions of the world. Yet it is in reality what is best in each and every one of them, purified from baser intermixture, and developed in freedom and power. Being the purport of nature, it has been germinating in every vital energy of man, so that its elements exist, *at some stage of evolution*, in every great religion of mankind."

It was not necessary for Mr. Johnson to say that he does not write as "an advocate of Christianity." He writes certainly as a very decided opponent of all that is supernatural

and exclusive about it. Most Christian readers will think that he betrays a spirit of animosity against it, and that this is more apparent in the present volume than in its predecessor. This is an error of his method. We have got from him but a hazy idea of the principles of universal religion; but surely a spirit of kindly forbearance and a habit of gentle speech should be among the fruits of it. We are the more bold to say this because his instincts are evidently on the side of justice and condescension to the weak, and the impression we receive from his volumes is that he is an earnestly religious man, groping painfully for supports to the assurance that he has of "Deity, Duty, and Immortality."

We have given above the names under which our author arranges the four Parts of his volume. The first is "Elements," as belonging to which he treats of "The Chinese Mind," "Labour," "Science," "External Relations," "Ethnic Type," and "Resources." Why these are all called *elements* it is not easy to see; but on every one of them he has much to say, which may require study, but will amply repay it.

The mental quality of the Hindus, he says, is *cerebral*, while that of the Chinese is *muscular*. "There is the Brain, pure Thought; here is the Muscle, pure Labour." There is truth in this; and still more happy is his description of the logical process of the Chinese mind, as "neither induction, nor deduction, but the movement of the love of the Middle Term, systematically brought to its simplest form as the mutual interaction of two contrary principles." This produces "a chronic inaptness at lifting thought out of phenomena into free speculation, and deprives the highest instincts of their proper power to criticise their own products, so as to reconstruct them from new standpoints of progress."

On the other subjects in this Part, Mr. Johnson's judgment is, on the whole, favourable to the Chinese race, though not without discrimination. In the results and processes of Chinese industry he finds a "Religion of Labour," a phrase which we do not understand. His discursive method leads him to speak, under the theme of "External Relations," of the opium trade, the guilt of which lies at the door of England; of the Coolie trade, chargeable especially on Spain and Portugal; and of the treatment of the Chinese emigrants on the Pacific coast by his own countrymen. What these things have to do specially with universal religion we fail to perceive, but we sympathise with our author's emphatic condemnation of them. Each of them is disgraceful to the civilisation and Christian profession of the peoples respectively concerned in them. From "Elements" the volume proceeds to "Structures," and we have chapters on "Education," "Government," "Language," "Literature," "History," and "Poetry." These are the achievements of the Chinese mind conditioned as Mr. Johnson has described it in the previous chapter. The mass of information condensed here is marvellous. The writer is himself unacquainted with the Chinese language, but he has made himself familiar with the translations of Chinese writings by all Sinologists, good and bad,

and with almost every work and article that has been published in English, French, and German, on the subjects that come before him. Occasionally he makes a slip, as, for instance, when he puts down "the lofty island of Poo-to, covered with temples of Buddhist pilgrimage, over against the busy marts and ancestral shrines of Canton" (p. 743); and when he says, offended perhaps by its anthropomorphic mention of "a footprint of God," that the legend of Han-tseih, in the third Part of the Book of Poetry, "is not regarded as belonging to the so-called *correct class*." Such mistakes, however, are unimportant. The reader will receive from this Part a good general idea of all the subjects discussed in it. From his own standpoint the author describes them concisely. Even where we are compelled to disagree with him, or to question his views, we are thankful to have his representations. They are always suggestive.

In his third Part, Mr. Johnson treats of "Sages," and especially of Confucius and Mencius. To the former three chapters are devoted—on his Life, his Doctrine, and his Influence. These are preceded by a chapter on Chinese Rationalism, which has been represented by some missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, as really "atheism." This error is rightly exposed. "The Chinese system," it is said, "implies no lack of religious sentiment and conviction; these are none the less real because their object is not externally defined." And again:—

"The defect of Chinese rationalism, as a whole, in the light of modern philosophy, consists, not in that inaptness at positing an actual God outside the Cosmos which Christians have usually called 'atheism,' but which is entirely in accordance with spiritual pantheism, the highest form of theism; but in the want of sustained contemplative power."

But this view of the rationalism of China is based on the comparatively modern developments of it. Chû Hi, of our twelfth century, is no safe interpreter of Confucius, and in Confucius himself we have a falling off from the pronounced theism of the Shû-King and Shih-King.

Our author expresses the highest opinion of the great Chinese sage and his teachings. "His thought combines Socrates, Seneca, and Epictetus, with a consecutiveness and point peculiar to his race." On page 584 there is a paragraph in which the accounts that we have of the deaths of Confucius, Buddha, and Christ are compared. The first and third more especially occupy Mr. Johnson, and the judgment to which he comes is that the concluding scene of Confucius' life is, "not to the scientist only, but to everyone who comprehends that the laws of our actual nature must be faced and built upon, not superseded, surely the more pathetic and attractive of the two." Looking at the merely human elements in the two events, we are astonished beyond measure at this conclusion. To all who believe the superhuman element in the person and work of Jesus the passage must be inexpressibly painful.

The last Part of the volume gives what are called Beliefs, under the divisions of "Foundations," including "Patriarchalism," "the Ancestral Shrine," "the Future

Life," "the Fung Shui," "Divination," and "Theism;" "Buddhism," supplementary, from the Chinese standpoint, to the treatment of that theme in the former volume; "Missionary Failures and Fruits;" "Taoism" and "Philosophy," embracing "The Yi-King," "Metaphysics," and "Anthropology."

Our limits will not permit us to enter upon a consideration of these subjects. Our author writes on them in his own style, but with too much of a tendency to apologise for the errors of Chinese superstition, and to exalt the outcome of the philosophy in the school of the Sung dynasty. But why was it necessary for him to introduce the subject of missionary failures and fruits? Reviewing summarily the attempts that have been made by Nestorians, Roman Catholics, and "the Sectarial Protestant," to effect a lodgment for Christianity in China, Mr. Johnson thinks that "there never was a more conclusive witness against the dream of substituting one distinctive religion for another in the consciousness of a race previously unrelated by historical tradition or other affinity to the supplanting force." It will be easy for the "Sectarial Protestant" missionaries to show that their success is grotesquely understated by him; but it will be well for them to weigh all that he has said about them and their procedures, and "be taught even by an enemy." Let us direct their attention also to his chapter on Theism, which might serve to heal the division in their camp on the term to be used for God in approaching the Chinese mind. He says (p. 723) that "the meaning of Shang Ti is as perfectly understood to be *Deity* as any anthropomorphic word in any religion of the world." That name carries in it the ideas of personality and unity; and by means of it all that Christian men, common people and philosophers, have thought and come to know about God can be conveyed to the Chinese. That there is any unfitness in the idea of the Christian God itself to enter and take hold of the Chinese mind, as the author suggests on page 727, is an amazing error.

What we have written above will give our readers an idea of the varied contents of this powerful volume. The author did not take it in hand till he had made vast research and exercised profound thought.

JAMES LEGGE.

Natural History, Sport, and Travel. By Edward Lockwood, Bengal Civil Service, late Magistrate of Monghyr. (William H. Allen & Co.)

THIS is another volume written by an Indian civilian in his hours of leisure, about a country where he has served for the best part of his life, and of which he is evidently enamoured. It may be commended as a popular and pleasant narrative of Indian life, full of strange personal experiences, practical observations, and anecdotes of natural history and sport. It is written in an agreeable and easy, if occasionally a somewhat inaccurate, literary style.

In effect the book is a discourse upon Monghyr, a district in Bengal where Mr. Lockwood was the principal executive officer for four years. Monghyr is a prize station,

decidedly better than the average district within which it may fall to one's lot to serve. The climate is dry, and the head-quarters are a sort of sanitarium to which Calcutta pensioners retire, as Indian civil servants retire in the fullness of time to Cheltenham or Southsea. But notwithstanding Mr. Lockwood's enthusiasm and the reputation of the place, it would seem from this book that the drawbacks to a residence in Monghyr must be considerable. The mean temperature all the year round is 80°; in the hottest weather it will be 110°; in the coldest, 40°. It is a land of scorpions and snakes. The author was well known as a naturalist, and when he went to his court, a crowd had generally assembled to exhibit something or other. Scorpions were favourite subjects, with thread tied to their tails to prevent their running away. Snakes were brought to his office in thousands, the municipality paying a reward of sixpence each for venomous snakes, and a penny for harmless kinds; but out of six thousand specimens examined by the author, at least four thousand were cobras, or the equally deadly karait. Mr. Lockwood has not succeeded in finding a spot in Monghyr unfrequented by ants. They may be seen in every house, on every tree, hunting everywhere; and although destroyed by thousands, others soon appear to take the places of the slain. The trees are alive with insects, chiefly beautiful tree-bugs which feed upon their sap. There is the scarlet flying-bug (*Dystercus cingulatus*), the most common of all its order, the brown tree-bug (*Cantao ocellatus*) and the spear-back bug (*Tetrodo bilineata*), which if crushed betrays the family to which it belongs. Then there is the big water-bug (*Belostoma indica*), nearly five inches long and a very formidable-looking object, which secretes two essential odours, one bug-like, probably used against enemies, the other resembling the scent of Jargonel-pear-drops, apparently reserved for friends. And last, but not least, there is the flying-bug (*Aethus maurus*), so well known to Europeans in India. These are worst near river banks. But let Mr. Lockwood speak of them for himself:—

"During the rainy season on wet moist nights when there is no moon, large swarms come out of their fastnesses among the crops, and fly off to any house where a lamp is visible. In they come by thousands through every window incautiously left open, and where the window is closed they fly against the glass in a continuous shower, creeping under the doors, and, having effected an entrance into the house, fly straight to the dinner-table, where they commit suicide by falling headlong into the soup, or any dish which is not carefully covered up. They are particularly fond of getting entangled in curry, in men's beards and in ladies' hair, and on the slightest provocation exude a liquid, the odour or taste of which when once experienced is never forgotten."

These detestable insects are a favourite repast of toads, which, on Mr. Lockwood's authority, have wonderful digestions, and when hungry may be induced to swallow live coals apparently without injury. Among other creatures that have their abode in Monghyr may be enumerated the crab-spider, or Mygale, which weighs an ounce, and, being too bulky to spin a web, sits in its den within a hollow tree, and pounces

out on any small lizard or young bird which may be passing near. There is an illustration in Mr. Lockwood's book of a mole-cricket (*Schizo-dactylus monstrosus*), with huge jagged claws and wings behind rolled up like a lady's chignon, which gives a more powerful idea of its disagreeable character than any description could do. On another page we have the *gho samp*, or snake-lizard, a scaly monster six feet in length, and universally—but, it is said, erroneously—believed by the natives to be as poisonous as the cobra itself.

The natural history of Monghyr is typical, and these insects and reptiles are common to most parts of Northern India. But it is very seldom that European residents in that country pay particular attention to natural phenomena of any kind. Almost on arrival in India you may study the habits of vultures, kites, storks, and other birds little known in England, from your club-window in Calcutta; or you may observe, as Mr. Lockwood has, an eagle sitting on a gas-lamp in Chowringhee. But people are constitutionally unobservant, or they have plenty of other occupation to attract their attention, or use has blunted the power of observation. Thousands of cases of snake-bite occur every year, and are duly brought to the notice of the magistrate. There are many magistrates, however, who would not know a cobra when they saw one, and very few, if any, are competent to decide offhand whether a snake, other than a cobra, is poisonous or not. Mr. Lockwood is quite an exception among Anglo-Indian officials. He has done a good work in publishing this book, if only to excite the interest of his brother officers in the natural history of their districts. But it is not desirable that all officers should be even as Mr. Lockwood. The naturalist-magistrate has recorded some extraordinary stories about himself. On one occasion, proceeding on a visit of ceremony to a local magnate, he is detected by that worthy in his shirt sleeves despoiling an eagle's nest. On another, he is surprised in his own house by a Raja while in the act of stuffing a Mygale spider; and, again, by a Mohammedan high-priest, while dissecting a python which had arrived by rail in a beer barrel. Sitting in court trying a case, he opens a parcel, addressed to him by post, containing a live snake and a couple of beetles, reputed poisonous, and handles them before the astonished crowd. Once when fishing, and having as his companion a Raja with a considerable retinue, he unintentionally threw his cast-net with the utmost precision over the Raja, who was brought to his knees and so effectually entangled in the folds of string that he could not move. It is amusing to read of these incidents, yet the reader cannot but feel, in spite of the honesty of the writer, that it were better if they had not occurred. It is necessary for officers of rank in India to be more careful of their public demeanour than is consistent with a headstrong love of bird's-nesting, hunting, or fishing. Mr. Lockwood says of himself that the Santhals thought him a fool or mad, when he told them he had come among them chiefly to search for spiders, and there can be no doubt but that his

general efficiency and control of his district were impaired by his zeal for natural science and consequent disregard of the proprieties in which he so often indulged.

In some parts of Mr. Lockwood's book there is a tendency to exaggerate: in the numbers of waterfowl, for instance, and in his estimate of the value of Monghyr products in their relation to the European market. The claim of the mahwa tree, the *Bassia latifolia* of botanists, to take its place among the most useful trees in the world, is well vindicated by Mr. Lockwood. It is a fountain, he says, producing food, wine, and oil—food to thousands of poor people, who find the succulent flowers, both fresh and dried, wholesome food; wine, or rather spirit, distilled from the flowers, to the whole of the district; and oil, pressed from the fruit, used for the adulteration of clarified butter (*ghee*) locally and in the metropolis. But it is most unreasonable to suggest that a vast source of revenue might be derived from the Government export of mahwa to Europe. It is even more unaccountable to find our author on a subsequent page proposing seriously that tobacco, which on the spot is only worth five shillings per hundredweight, should be manufactured into Imperial cigars, and exported in gaudy boxes to attract the rising generation of London. It would be ungracious to indicate other blemishes more trifling in character. They are not of sufficient importance to detract from the real value of a book full of interesting matter, and original in scope and treatment.

H. J. S. COTTON.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Aird. Fifth Edition. With a Memoir. By the Rev. Jardine Wallace, B.A. (Blackwood.)

To most people who read while they run Thomas Aird must be a *nominis umbra*. He never sought to follow such advice as that once tendered by Lord Beaconsfield to the students of Glasgow University, to find out the spirit of the age and identify themselves in labour and career with it. It is impossible to conceive of Aird as trying to give rhythmical expression to the yearnings and aspirations of the progressive spirit of a time or of a nation. It is on record that his opinion of Mr. Tennyson was much the same as that of the late Lord Lytton, although it was more genially expressed. One who knew him cannot forget the facial contortions, accompanied with "Pshaw!" or "Bah!" or "Twaddle," which constituted his criticism of such lines as—

"Sweet Emma Moreland, of yonder town,
Met me walking on yonder way;
'And have you lost your heart?' she said,
'And are you married yet, Edward Gray?'"

Or—

"Let Whig and Tory stir their blood,
There must be stormy weather;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together."

It is still less credible that Aird could have had any fellowship with such works as those of Walt Whitman, Victor Hugo, and Mr. Swinburne. Aird was a saint, afraid, like Samuel Johnson, that evil communications might corrupt good manners, and shrank in nervous horror from the know-

ledge of passion which the poets of modern democracy have resolutely pursued from behind the scenes of life on to the public stage. The only modern spirit that really dominated Aird was Wordsworth's, and that did little more than rub down the angularities of his worship of purity. Among his poems is one on Byron, written at an age when the author might have been expected to enjoy *Beppo* and *Don Juan*; but it is quite clear from it that his admiration for Byron was based chiefly on the fact that he died with "a cry for Old Greece" on his lips—a good portion of his poetry, and of his life also, is dismissed as "foul blots of hell."

Yet it is a not uninteresting circumstance that the poems of a writer so little in harmony with the general tendencies of the present day should have reached a fifth edition. The fact may be taken as a proof that such writing as his—perhaps by way of literary reaction—is growing in the favour of at least a select few. Aird's qualities as a poet are precisely those which one would expect to see so favoured. Instead of being diffuse, he is painfully intense, adjective-loving, and even jerky. Thus in one of his best poems, "Frank Sylvan," descriptive of rural scenery, he says:—

"Yon green face
Is all astir with winds unheard so high,
Waving and swaying all, this way and that,
Opening and closing, intertwined, evolved,
With gestures all of love, low bowings, risings,
Kissings, slow courtesies, and tufted nods,
All flexible graces multitudinous."

Here the photography—Aird was, as a didactic and a pictorial poet, essentially a photographer—is perfect; yet the last line has a jarring Johnsonese ring. The literary force—not Wordsworthian or Miltonic: too statuesque for either poet—is undeniable. It comes out in other poems. Careful readers of the earlier editions will not find in the fifth, and in any of the few poems added to the old, much that they were not well acquainted with beforehand. But even in these the same virtue and vice are to be found. Take from one, "The Goldspink and Thistle":—

"How sweet to think
You, little Spink,
Far back in the abysses deep,
Where thought conditioned fails to sweep,
Rose all a-flutter on the Central Mind!
Pleased with thy archetypal delicate tinklings,
Pleased with thy golden twinklings,
To show thee best,
For man a zest,
He hung thee on the Thistle on the wind."

Both the idea and the body of this are powerful, yet the first two and the last three lines reduce the subject almost to the verge of bathos. As a literary artist, Aird seems to have had one important fault and one important defect. He was too little at ease; he used the chisel so much and so strenuously that in all his work you see its mark. He was, moreover, devoid of genuine humour. In his chief prose work, *The Old Scotch Bachelor in the Old Scotch Village*, he makes a pun or two, but they are elaborately pumped up, and the necessity for Artemus Ward's "N.B.—This is a goak," is only too evident. The editor of the fifth edition seems to think otherwise, for he describes

as "graphic and irresistible humour" such lines as

"Oft have we wished the gallinaceous tribe
Had but one neck; and that were in our hands,
To twist and draw; the morrow's sun had risen
Upon a cockless and a henless world."

This, however, is not a humorous, but at the best a good-humoured, statement of what to Aird was a grim fact. A man of keen nervous temperament, and subject to sleeplessness and the fear of death, he hated cocks and cats and other midnight disturbers of men's peace, fled from them and anathematised them in blank verse. But, being also a nature-worshipper, he could not help doing so in a kindly spirit.

Intensity of expression, purity of sentiment, and fidelity as a photographer of nature, are therefore the leading characteristics of Aird as a poet. He made his early reputation by his "Devil's Dream on Mount Aksbeck," the power of which startled some of the adherents of the Wilson school; the refined and reverent tenderness of his "Mother's Grave," and a number of short poems giving portraits of outdoor and indoor nature, of which "The Swallow," "A Summer and a Winter Day," and the already-quoted "Frank Sylvan," may be taken as types. These are tolerably well known, and need not be dwelt upon now. In addition to these there are a number of patriotic and religious poems, and a heavy and gloomy tragedy, relieved by spasms of vigour, entitled "The Tragic Poem of Wold." Of these nothing need be said. Finally, we have some small poems on such subjects as "A Young Poet" and "A Young Painter," which, in point of alliterativeness, intensity—approaching here to ferocity, there to mysticism—and "upward-looking," are Aird sublimated, and are, perhaps, more worthy than any other of his works of microscopic study.

The son of Aird's clergyman in the Scotch town of Dumfries, in which he spent the bulk of his active life, has edited the new edition of the poems, and has also given us a short and quiet but sufficient biography. Aird was born in the enchanted Scott region. The son of a Scotch yeoman of the best type, he was educated for the Church of Scotland, but took to literature, and especially to poetry. Finally he settled in Dumfries as a journalist. A saint, as we have said, and a frugal but far from miserly or ascetic bachelor, he retired from journalism after a time to muse in retirement on nature, and to commune with birds. He died in 1876, and was buried beside Burns. Outside his literary life, there is really no story to tell. But he had a considerable circle of acquaintances, including Mr. Carlyle, whom he knew both at Edinburgh College and in Dumfries; his brother, Dr. John Carlyle; "Delta" Moir; Dr. Robert Carruthers; and the Rev. George Gilfillan; and we have, in consequence, some very interesting letters from and to himself. Mr. Carlyle's letters are vigorous and characteristic, although the refrain is the old one that England is going to Bankruptcy and the Dogs, and that good men should write prose, not poetry. Of Aird's own letters may be mentioned one, written towards the close of his life, in which he describes with exquisite

tenderness the sudden death of a loyal domestic.

There is one fault which cannot fail to be found with this volume by those who not only admire Aird but knew him. The portrait given on the first page is not that of Aird in his latest days, when he wore a full beard and moustache, and reminded the observer sometimes of Dante, sometimes of Mr. Carlyle, and sometimes of Mr. Tennyson. Aird never looked handsomer—more of the true gentleman, as well as of the poet and saint—than shortly before his death.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

JOHN UYTENBOGAERT AND HIS TIMES.

Johannes Wtenbogaert en zijn tijd. Door H. C. Rogge. (Amsterdam.)

JOHN UYTENBOGAERT was the bosom friend of Arminius and Episcopius; the trusted counsellor of John of Barneveldt; the confidant of Louise de Coligny; the tutor of Frederick Henry; the Court and camp preacher, whom Maurice could spare neither in peace nor war for many a year, whom he finally cast off and persecuted; the very soul of the liberal ecclesiastical movement in Holland at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. As the acknowledged head of the Remonstrants during a long period of varying fortunes, he was "the target of more stones than Stephen and more arrows than Sebastian" (ii., 273) during his life, but he has finally sunk into such complete oblivion that even professed students of ecclesiastical history (out of Holland) scarcely know more than his name, and even in his own country his influence is far from receiving adequate recognition.

So at least thinks Dr. Rogge; and the purpose of the laborious work before us is to remove for ever this historical anomaly, to place Uytendogaert henceforth by the side of "Maurice and Frederick Henry, of Oldenbarnevelt and Grotius, of Vondel and Rembrandt," as one of the great lights of the golden age of Holland (iii., 353), and in so doing to throw fresh light upon an important epoch of Dutch history.

So many brave men who lived before or have been concealed behind Agamemnon have in late years found their Homers, and we have formed such widely different estimates of their claims to consideration when placed before us, that we shall probably lend an impartial ear to Dr. Rogge. On the one hand, there is no insuperable antecedent improbability in the supposition that a man of whom we have scarcely ever heard, and whom our oracle Mr. Motley dismisses with a few half-contemptuous allusions as Maurice's "Court trumpeter," was in reality so important as to deserve mentioning in the same breath with Maurice, Oldenbarnevelt, or Grotius. On the other hand, the mere fact of his having found a clever man to write his biography in about thirteen hundred octavo pages, and to regard him as one of the two men of his age (i., 7), does not in itself by any means prove that he was a really remarkable man.

In such a judicial frame of mind we have listened to Dr. Rogge's plea, and, though we cannot give him the verdict he appears to

demand in the two passages referred to, we can most heartily endorse the more moderate statement:—

"Henceforth no one will be able to speak of the conflict in the Dutch Reformed Church during the Truce and after its expiration, of the political complications of the years 1616-18, of the establishment of the Remonstrant community in the face of the Proclamation, without naming Uytendogaert" (iii., 343).

Dr. Rogge has made an addition of permanent significance and value to the historian's library, and no future writer on this period can afford to slight either him or his hero.

Uytendogaert's life is full of the most varied interest. If adventures please us, we may go with him to the camp, where his discourse is interrupted by a cannon-ball that carries off the top of the tree under which he is preaching and buries him beneath its branches; we may watch him tending the sick when his own fever is so high that he must be lifted into his saddle; we may see him hastily disguise himself and fly for his life at the age of sixty, with a feather in his hat still preserved at Rotterdam! We may follow the steps by which he countermines the projects for his recapture, and may return with him at last to brave an uncancelled sentence of exile. If diplomacy has a charm for us, we may peep in Uytendogaert's company behind the scenes of the Court and the council-chamber, and move at our ease among ambassadors and princes. If ecclesiastical controversies delight us, we may feed indefinitely upon conferences and the like, in which, as was officially chronicled of one of them, there was "niets fundamenteels verhandeld, veel minder besloten" ("nothing of consequence discussed, much less decided") (i., 380). If the great problems of Church and State, and the principles which underlie the seeming frivolities of ecclesiastical disputants, appear to us worthy of consideration, Uytendogaert's life will carry us to the very heart of them.

But, in spite of all this, Dr. Rogge's hero appears to us to have followed rather than guided the course of events. He had none of that strength and decision which made an Oldenbarnevelt or a Maurice. An honest man, but cautious even to timidity, he was forced to the front by sheer stress of circumstances, and when there he had to be held in his place by the strength of more powerful wills than his own. He fought bravely and with great skill, but he was not born to command or to contend, and was always begging for his discharge. He would never betray a cause with which he was entrusted, but he had none of that stern enthusiasm which clings to the command of a forlorn hope. He possessed great tact, inexhaustible industry and energy, a thoroughly good heart, great eloquence, with considerable learning, and a character which would have graced a far more distinguished position than that of Prince Maurice's Court-preacher; but his significance for history during the whole period of his life which preceded the Synod of Dort and the execution of Oldenbarnevelt is summed up in the single statement that the great Advocate took no important step of a politico-ecclesiastical nature without consulting him. It is precisely here, however, that we must look

for the distinguishing feature of Dr. Rogge's book. He conceives that all previous historians have more or less seriously misconceived the great drama in which Maurice and Oldenbarnevelt are the leading figures, because all have either failed to take into due account the ecclesiastical factors of the problem or have treated them as essentially dogmatic. Dr. Rogge contends, on the other hand, that the ecclesiastical policy of Uytendogaert and Oldenbarnevelt hinged upon questions of Church government and the terms of comprehension, and not upon questions of absolute dogma at all. According to his view, the Remonstrants desired to see a Church in which diversity of opinion should be tolerated, in which no "human" formula should be appealed to as authoritative, and which should be mainly governed by magistrates and politicians; whereas their opponents were bent upon maintaining the strictest unity of dogmatic belief, guaranteed by formulae, and a Church exclusively governed by ecclesiastics. In the main, we must confess, even after reading the confident and vigorous attack of Prof. Rauwenhoff in the *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for March, 1876, that Dr. Rogge appears to have established his point. This gives his work far more than a mere biographical interest, and entitles him to a place among historians. During the whole period of gathering storms which ended in Barneveldt's death and the expulsion of the Remonstrants we find the Advocate and the Court-preacher inseparably united—the Advocate, not seeing or not choosing to see the inevitable catastrophe, steering with grim determination the course he had resolved upon; the other, without a tithe of his inflexible strength of purpose, but with perhaps still clearer vision, shrinking from the result, but yet keeping his hand upon the wheel. The mistake they both of them made was their failure to see that, while they had a perfect right to insist upon toleration, they might be doing violence to the conscience of their brethren by insisting upon toleration within the limits of the Reformed Church. Here the Calvinists could utter their *non possumus* with perfect consistency. They regarded their tenets as essential to salvation, and they could not admit to Church fellowship those who denied them. A peaceful separation was the only possible solution, and to this the Advocate would not consent. The unity of the Church was to him an essential part of the unity of the State. Accordingly he insisted upon toleration in the Reformed Church, even if he was compelled to carry it by expelling and banishing the intolerant preachers!

When the crisis came and Oldenbarnevelt was apprehended, the Court-preacher fled in disguise. His conscience was clear, but, as he quaintly remarked, "When the King issued a decree of banishment against all animals that had no tails, the fox ran away. He had a very fine tail, no doubt, but then, for anything he knew, the King might stick to it that he had none" (ii., 496).

And here the main interest of Dr. Rogge's work considered as a history may, perhaps, be thought to close, but its interest as a biography only increases. No longer overshadowed by the commanding character of

the Advocate, taught by experience and disciplined by adversity, Uytenbogaert begins to shine as he has never shone before. His aims become more clear and single, his grasp of the position firmer, his purpose stronger, and his independence infinitely greater than ever before. His tact and dignity, his patience and generosity, his patriotism and devotion under circumstances of extreme trial and difficulty, extort our unqualified admiration, and we hail him as a truly great man. His exile lasted for many years, and when he returned, under Frederick Henry, the sentence that had been pronounced against him was still unrepealed. He and his brother exiles relied on the change that was gradually coming over public feeling, and the well-understood though carefully-suppressed sympathy of the Prince, for the safety that could not as yet be legally assured to them. The affairs of the Remonstrants were in the most critical position. Proclamations and sentences still unrepealed might at any moment be put in force against them. Everything seemed to hinge on the protection of the Prince. If that could be secured all would be well. Now, the Prince was hardly more of a theologian than his brother had been before him. The orthodox party incessantly accused the Remonstrants of Socinianism, and charged them with the authorship of a Socinian work in reality due to a certain Pole. Frederick Henry wished to be clear in his own mind on the subject, and requested Uytenbogaert to explain to him in writing the difference between the opinions of the Remonstrants and those of the Socinians, and to "condemn" the latter. When we realise the importance of the crisis we cannot but feel a thrill of sympathetic admiration as we hear the old man's indignant and unhesitating refusal. He was very far from being a Socinian himself, and shortly afterwards almost quarrelled with Episcopius for "going too far." But he would not "condemn" any set of opinions or renounce fellowship with anyone for holding them. To do so would be to deny his whole life. It was very hard, he said, if one might not say a civil word to anyone without being supposed to adopt all his views. And, with a touch of the humour that never long deserted him, he added: "If the orthodox like to damn the Socinians, that is their affair, but it is really too bad of them to insist that we should damn them too" (iii., 246).

Uytenbogaert lived to be eighty-eight, and was at work on his great Church History when he died, rich in years and honour. We doubt whether he was as great a man as his biographer would make him; but that he was a great man, and a good one too, no one who has read Dr. Rogge's work can doubt. He is well entitled to the niche in the house of fame which is now permanently secured to him.

PHILIP H. WICKSTEED.

The Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of Saint Katharine near the Tower, in its Relation to the East of London. By Frederick Simcox Lea, M.A. (Longmans.)

MOST Londoners are familiar with the quasi-collegiate buildings known as St. Katha-

rine's, which stand on the southern side of the Regent's Park. They form three sides of a square, and, although poor in design and badly built, arrest the momentary attention of the passer-by. The chapel feebly recalls that of King's College, Cambridge, and immediately in front of it is a conspicuous but useless pump, which cost we are afraid to say how many pounds. The hospital buildings consist of a chapter-house and school-rooms, and also of six houses, occupied occasionally by the brethren and sisters. Their residences are modest enough, but the master's lodge, which is situated within the precincts of the park, is upon a different scale—in fact, to use the words of the Charity Commissioner, "the premises for their size constitute one of the most desirable residences in London." The master receives about 2,000*l.* a year, the brethren (who are also beneficed clergy and usually non-resident), 400*l.* each; and the sisters (who often let their houses), 300*l.* The general income of the chapter amounts to not less than 7,000*l.* per annum, and is likely to increase very considerably when the present pernicious system of fines terminates.

It is admitted on all hands that the funds are not applied to the best advantage, and that the sustentation of a few almsfolk and a small school is not an adequate employment of the caputular revenues. The Charity Commissioners have, indeed, put forward a scheme of extension, but we agree with Mr. Lea in thinking that it has little or nothing to recommend it, and further has the very grave defect of wholly ignoring the past history of the hospital. Mr. Lea recites that history at some length, and draws special attention to the Deed of Foundation and the subsequent charters or orders. He claims for St. Katharine's the distinction of being the oldest ecclesiastical corporation in England (having been founded by Queen Matilda in 1148), and of being the only Collegiate Chapter in which female members take equal rank with male.

"Whatever may have been the fortunes or misfortunes of the clerical brotherhood of St. Katharine's in the troubled days which date from the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, the sisterhood has remained unchanged, and has preserved in undoubted and unbroken succession the identity of the ancient community from the thirteenth century to the present time."

But Mr. Lea's object is not to assert the dignity of St. Katharine's Hospital (though he rightly observes that it ranks in the same category as Westminster and Windsor), but rather to point out what was the character of the original foundation, which both the Commissioners and the public seem disposed to overlook. Her Majesty, however, in appointing the Rev. J. St. John Blunt to the mastership has at any rate recognised the facts that the canonical body needs a clerical head and that no layman held the office until after the dissolution of religious houses. But it remains to be seen whether the still more important fact that the Hospital was intended to have a local character shall meet with like recognition.

The Commissioners deny this fact in express terms, but they adduce no proof whatever of an assertion which by itself would be hard to believe, and they get rid of the dif-

ficulty involved in the words of the Great Charter (wherein the duties of the chapter are defined) by ignoring or mistranslating them. The clause runs as follows:—"Item, visitabunt debiles et infirmos *ibidem degentes*, tam in divinis officiis dicendis quam in aliis operibus charitatis eis erogandis." This is rendered in the following unintelligible way:—"That the brothers and sisters shall visit the sick and infirm, as well in reading to them as asking them questions in matters of divinity, as other works of charity." We need feel no surprise that with such a view of their duties the members of the chapter should have shrunk from fulfilling them, nor can we imagine a more mischievous occupation than that which the Commissioners seem to suppose was followed by the brethren and sisters in olden times. Sick people are fond of perplexing their visitors with nice points of conscience, but they would strongly resent being catechised "in matters of divinity" by priests and deaconesses. But if the claim of the original precinct of St. Katharine's be admitted, how can it now be satisfied seeing that nearly the whole of the site is at the present time occupied by the docks? Mr. Lea answers that it was expressly laid down in the charter that the benefits of the hospital were to be increased as its income became enlarged. What more equitable fulfilment of this condition could there be than by helping out of the caputular funds the adjacent East-end parishes into which the former population of the precinct had been thrust when St. Katharine's Docks were constructed? Why, in fact, should not the sisterhood devote itself to good works in a district which sadly needs such an agency; and, if the Queen should so direct, the whole college form a chapter for the East-end Bishop, whose appointment we have been told to expect? CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

NEW NOVELS.

The Bubble Reputation. By Katherine King. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Hillford-on-Aire. By Martin Weld. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Agatha Cheveley. By Fanny D. Dickens. (Charing Cross Publishing Co.)

Royale. A Novel. By St. George. (Charing Cross Publishing Co.)

Julia Ingrand. From the Spanish of Don Martin Palma, by J. W. Duffy, M.D. (Elliot Stock.)

Roydenhurst. By Hester Hope. (Remington.)

MUCH in *The Bubble Reputation* is nearly impossible, a great deal in it is highly improbable, and almost all of it is ludicrously absurd. It is the essence of the most vulgar and conventional sentiment, and the reader can hardly escape feeling a sense of degradation as he wearily wades through the history of the "cads" and semi-idiot who make up what I suppose I can hardly escape calling the characters in this story. Its hero is one Owen Bourke, a soldier who had been promoted from the ranks for an act of bravery at the time of the Indian Mutiny. The first volume is chiefly taken up with an account of the elaborate insults his brother-officer

heap upon him; of his efforts to become famous by the invention of a new gun; of his saving the life of his Colonel's sister, whom he loves; and of that lady's awakening to the terrible fact that she loves a "Ranker." "She could not marry Owen Bourke, though she acknowledged she loved him. It was too much to expect that she could so sacrifice herself; . . . he was not of her world, and that dictum of weight and wisdom settled the matter." Meanwhile, Owen knocks down a brother-officer for insulting her by coupling her name with his, gets dismissed the service, has some marvellous adventures, and appears again on the scenes as Count von Mittsdorf, favourite inventor of guns at the Prussian Court, and betrothed to a German girl. His old love marries his *quondam* friend Lacy, comes out to Germany, and reveals her dormant passion for the Count. He in turn falls madly in love with her husband's sister, who returns his passion, but refuses to have anything to do with him until he gets his liberty from his German *fiancée*, who after a while is accommodating enough to go off with another man. He is free; but in the "day of his triumph" he is blown to pieces while showing the King, Von Moltke, &c., some torpedo exhibitions. If the author cannot produce anything better than this, we would strongly advise her to seek "the bubble reputation" elsewhere than in the field of novel-writing.

Hillford-on-Aire is the name of the place where the scene of Mr. Weld's story is laid. Notwithstanding a most unintelligible and unpromising beginning, this novel improves as it goes on, and had it not been for the unpleasant and quite unnecessary episode of pretty Phoebe's seduction and the utterly impossible events with which it is followed, I might have been able to say that, on the whole, the story was a natural, pleasant, and even pretty one. Daphne Garland is a charming character, and her love-story is well told, while many of the descriptions of rural life are bright and life-like. If Mr. Weld will confine himself to the narration of everyday events, he may yet succeed in doing something which as a whole will be well worth reading. Only he must give over such allegories as we find in the first chapter, and such phrases as "wings soft nebulae," "breathing out baby souls," "mingling of impassioned chords with vaporous melody," "dispensing the fish," "carving" the fish. He really ought also to be more sparing with regard to his lovers' embraces. It is rather too much to make his hero "press one little kiss" upon his heroine's "icy lips" at the bottom of a river and under the ice. He is more successful when he makes his honest farmer compare Daphne's playing to "water droppin' and birds twitterin'."

Stories like *Agatha Cheveley* and *Royale* are beneath criticism. After reading the former all we can remember about it is a succession of dances, at which the company consists of a "duke and duchess, with a sprinkling of a few minor members of the peerage and other notabilities;" a great many "*promenades à cheval*;" and a skeleton which "the faded garments that still hung to its horrid form showed to be that of a

woman," and which gives rise to some of the most revolting maundering it is possible to read. There is also a Lady Elizabeth Cheveley, who, we are informed, "became at intervals [*sic*] the mother of three children," one of whom, when we are introduced to her, she is rebuking for "smelling of the stable." *Royale* is if possible worse, both in manner and in matter. W. W. TULLOCH.

THERE are grave objections to violent polemical novels, and bitter religious partisanship will be kindled by Dr. Duffy's translation, from the Spanish, of *Julia Ingrand*, a novel written to expose the confessional in Chili. It professes to give the experiences of a Liberal Catholic at Santiago; and, though we cannot praise the translator's English, which is frequently slipshod and unidiomatic, gives them, it must be admitted, with all the force of a very pronounced *animus*. The time of the novel's action is that of the destructive fire at the Temple of the *Compañía* in the Grand Square of Santiago, when, as the author puts it with little exaggeration, "between 2,000 and 3,000 women were offered up as a burnt-offering to the gorgeously-dressed idol of the Queen of Heaven, which stood behind the high-altar of the church." One is inclined to suspend belief in the devilries averred to be perpetrated under the cover and connivance of cowl and cassock and confessional, though if a tithe of the horrors and wrongs herein related were true, or even founded on fact, it might well be deemed that the holocaust at the Temple of the *Compañía* on December 8, 1863, was a Divine visitation and vengeance. *Julia Ingrand*, as a novel, is not wanting in power or incident; but, beside being spun out, it is ultra-sensational.

Miss Hope's *Roydenhurst* is a singularly aimless, pointless, improbable, and involved novel. The writer's law, which should have been exact and accurate to deal with such legal problems as wills and entails and reversions, is so hazy and shaky that readers will fail to get even a "novel wrinkle" out of the story. The baronet who owned Roydenhurst gets into the hands of a low-lived *nouveau riche* named Fortiswood, and makes over to him—though ineffectually as it turns out—his son's, a spendthrift Oxonian's, inheritance and expectations. The son goes abroad, and is supposed to be dead. Father and mother die also; but the estate does not pass for lack of the son's signature. But this son gets rich in Australia, and signalises himself by making a will which is to take effect "if he dies within five years." He does not die, however, but comes back to find his will acted upon, and an undue amount of sharp practice performed by a conspiracy of certain lawyers named Drummond and Catchall, with two impudent subordinates, rightly named Shuffles. In the end, through his sister's husband, Sir Richard enjoys his own again. But the plot will hardly repay disentangling.

J. DAVIES.

Le Sénat de la République Romaine. Par P. Willems. (Louvain: Peeters.)

It might be thought, perhaps, that there was literature enough already upon the sub-

ject of the Roman Senate, and that constitutional history had done ample justice to the great representative assembly which has impressed so powerfully the imagination of the world. But we have to thank Prof. Willems for a substantial work upon a topic which was not as yet exhausted. The distinctive feature of his book consists in a series of studies on the history of the governing families of Rome at different periods of the Republic. For this purpose the author has gathered up the personal notices scattered through the pages of the annalists, has largely availed himself of the labours of Borghesi and of Mommsen on the Fasti or official records, and has also laid under contribution the monumental data to be found in the volumes of the Latin Inscriptions lately issued. With such helps he has been able to trace in some detail the vicissitudes of the great ruling clans, to show first one family and then another taking the lead of all the rest in the continued tenure of the magistracies from which the Senate was replenished. With the lapse of time many of the old houses are seen to dwindle and decay, as their representatives in the official lists grow fewer, and name after name wholly disappears from view. Fresh names, however, take their place, as a new nobility is formed out of the plebeian houses which gained distinction on the battle-field or in the council-chamber; these for a time balance in number and importance the members of the old patriciate, then gain a decisive preponderance in the Fasti and the Senate, till in the last days of the Republic they outnumber by an immense majority the descendants of the men who had once enjoyed an exclusive right to all the posts of honour.

The materials for such a study are often scanty, especially when the history of Livy fails us; but in the era of the Revolution the biographical details are more abundant, and, thanks to the letters of Cicero and other sources, we have an elaborate survey of the Senate of 55 B.C., with notices which are often as copious and minute as those of a Debrett or *Almanach de Gotha* of our modern times.

In the best ages of the great Republic the Senate was a truly representative assembly, gathering up among its members the cultivation and hereditary traditions of the old families, as well as the experience and energy of the notabilities of every class. In tracing the history of the changes by which this character was stamped upon it, our author shows not only ample learning, but an independent judgment.

Starting with the conviction that the *plebs* grew at first out of the clients of the older houses, and of the landless aliens who gained a settlement at Rome, he refuses to accept the current explanation of the old phrase *Patres conscripti*, or to believe that the *plebs* had any senators of their own order at an early stage of the Republic. They seem, indeed, to have been only grudgingly admitted one by one at a much later date, as the great posts of dignity and power were successively thrown open. It was the Ovinian law which definitely ruled at last the method of appointment to the Senate; and here again Prof. Willems arrives at

a different conclusion from that of most writers on the subject. He gives cogent arguments to prove that this measure obliged the censors to draft into the great assembly the ex-magistrates of all ranks, not only those who had served in curule offices, but the much larger number who were yet lower on the ladder of promotion, but were not too many to fill the natural vacancies that would occur. A government so administered was representative indeed; the annual executive formally elected by the sovereign people became at once the councillors of State, but as such they held their posts for life, and had no fear of their constituents, or of impending dissolutions, to make them watch anxiously the shifting currents of opinion.

Yet the leading statesman could appeal from the members to the nation, pass sweeping measures in defiance of their opposition, and remind them that the power rested in the last resort with the whole body of electors. He could read them a sharp lesson too at times, such as that by which the tribune Claudius in 220 B.C. restricted the trading ventures of the Senatorian order, a measure prompted not merely, as is generally held, by the barbarian contempt for commerce natural to a military power, but, as our author thinks, by the sense of the danger, which experience had proved to be a real one, of giving a sinister bias to the financial measures of the Government, and by the wish, too weakly and too rarely acted on, to secure the poor provincials from official violence and greed. If such was the intention of the Bill, it was an evil omen that it was so distasteful to the Senate, which, indeed, neglected in a later age its plainest duties to the subject lands, and forfeited its claims to the support of a world which it misruled.

W. WOLFE CAPES.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

La Fontaine's Fables. Books I. and II. Edited by P. Bowden Smith. (Rivingtons.) The editor has evidently a liking for La Fontaine's Fables as a text-book. They give the opportunity, he says in his Preface, "of comparing French with Latin, ancient with modern phrases and idioms, colloquial with grammatical expressions, the origins of the language with its present development." Probably many teachers of French would urge that time is too limited for the study of any but the most modern form of the language. It is not easy to decide. The notes are careful, and often suggestive, though it seems as if some of the Latin etymologies might be left to be looked up in books of reference. The ordinary etymologies ought to be in all dictionaries, but at present M. Masson's is the only cheap one that contains them. On one point there is room for a good deal of improvement. M. Taine, whose essay on La Fontaine is referred to in the Introduction, has shown how La Fontaine's contemporaries reappear, in type at least, in his fables. The dog, for instance, in the fable of "Le Loup et le Chien" in the first book, is a representation of the *grand seigneur* about Court. A few notes on the personages and the traits actually discussed by M. Taine, with perhaps others in the same spirit, would add much to the interest of the book, and give a much truer idea of La Fontaine's literary position.

From the Pitt Press we have received several of their useful editions of French and German selections. M. Gustave Masson has edited Corneille's *La Suite du Menteur*, and Selections

from *Xavier de Maistre* ("La jeune Sibérienne" and "Le Lépreux de la Cité d'Aoste"), with his usual learning and good taste in matters of criticism, but still fails in adapting the more commonplace part of his notes to the great object of making schoolboys think. A practised editor of school-books ought surely to have learnt by this time that notes like "la mit à la porte, turned her out of doors," "un gros monsieur, a stout gentleman," "à pied, on foot," are absolutely useless. Dr. Wagner, the accomplished editor of the *Aulularia* and other plays, has contributed a *Book of German Dactylic Poetry* and an edition of Von Raumer's *First Crusade*. The former contains, among other poems, Schiller's "Spaziergang," Goethe's two Epistles, and "Alexis and Dora," and several poems by Platen and Geibel. The condensed thought of some of the selections and the abundance of allusion in others—for example, in Schlegel's poem on Rome—render the book a particularly desirable one for the upper classes of schools. The *First Crusade* is easy and interesting reading. In both books the notes are careful and good.

Mylius's Glasmännchen, with Notes by T. James (Whittaker and Co.), seems to have been edited on the principle of looking out twenty words on a page, and printing the English of them at the bottom.

A Primer of French Philology, by A. C. Olapin (G. Bell and Sons), is mainly an abridgement of Brachet. It is drawn up in a clear and succinct form, and has a number of exercises and questions attached. It is, in fact, written chiefly for the sake of such exercises. Two passages of Old French are given for translation and comment; probably it would be worth while to add a few more.

M. EUGÈNE-FASNACHT has brought out a *Progressive German Course* and a *Progressive French Course* (Macmillan), each in two small volumes, arranged for two years, and probably to be followed by courses for a third year. The German Course for the first year is divided up into lessons, each on some tense of a verb, or a similar portion of accidence, with vocabularies, exercises, &c., complete on a single page. There are, no doubt, some advantages in the system, but it is very difficult to use a book of the kind in class. The second year's course consists of a complete accidence, which is good in most points. It ought, however, to be supplemented by an alphabetical list of strong verbs, and by some form of *memoria technica* for the more important nouns of each declension. The accidence is followed by exercises in syntax—again somewhat deficient in quantity—and a number of continuous pieces for translation into German. But no effort is made to bridge over the gulf between detached sentences and continuous prose, or to adopt that systematic repetition of difficulties which is so marked a feature in Dr. Abbott's Latin Prose. Perhaps a third part may supply the deficiency. The French Course is constructed on the same model as the German, and has a short Philological Appendix. On the whole, both books are carefully put together, and ought to answer their purpose well, if the teacher will add considerably to the bulk of the exercises. They have adequate Indexes.

French Idioms, &c., by L. Nottelle (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), is the fourth part of a course of French instruction. It is divided into a number of lessons, each consisting of some grammatical rules, a few lines of French literary history (called Materials for Conversation), a group of idioms, an explanation of some figures of speech, and a passage for translation from English into French. Unfortunately there is no connexion between the different items that make up a given lesson.

A Class-Book of Comparative Idioms (German Part), by T. Wehe and R. Lennheim (Hachette), belongs to the series edited by M. Jules Bué, of Oxford, and noticed in the ACADEMY of March 9, 1878. It is, in fact, a German version of the

English part, of which a French version has been already published. It is amusing to see how the editor, in the Preface, disclaims the idea that one part of the book is a translation of the other. We will pay him the compliment of saying that the English part is, at any rate, a good translation.

German Exercises, by the late E. F. Grenfell (Rivingtons), are adapted to Mr. Vecqueray's German Accidence. Besides exercises and vocabularies, there is an Excursus of some fifty pages on the translation of English prepositions into German, which will be found very useful in overcoming what is, perhaps, the greatest difficulty in translating English into German. To the exercises themselves, which are put together with a good deal of care, we should take exception on two grounds. First, like Mr. Eugène-Fasnacht's, mentioned above, they do not facilitate sufficiently the transition from sentences to continuous prose; and, next, the English of them is not sufficiently idiomatic, but bears obvious marks of being, in many cases, too literal a translation from the German.

The First French Book, by H. Bué (Hachette), is adapted to the First Standard, and takes the pupil through the auxiliaries and the four regular conjugations. The book is a fair one, but the exercises are dull, and the English wants revision, though there are not many specimens like the following: "It is the first time since a long time that there is not a single absentee." *The Pictorial French Grammar*, by Marin de la Voye (Griffith and Farran), seems to aim at the impossible. Pictures may be useful for vocabulary, but scarcely for grammar. The illustrations are poorly executed, and many of them un-English in character.

Outline of the English Constitution. By J. S. Laurie. (Central School Depot.) More than two-thirds of this book is devoted to Constitutional History from the earliest times to 1688; the small remainder, about twenty-four pages, to the Constitution as it is. It is consequently quite inadequate; for example, municipal institutions and the election of members of Parliament find no place in it. It would have been better to expand the descriptive part and to add the history of institutions in illustrative notes. A short book on the subject is much wanted, and it is a pity it should not be compiled in the clearest form. From the same editor (Mr. J. S. Laurie) we have editions of *Keats's Hyperion, Book I.*, and of *Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso*. Both have, unfortunately, their notes at the bottom of the page, a frequent source of annoyance to schoolmasters. The selection of *Hyperion* is a happy one: apart from the singular charm of the poem to any reader, there are few books better adapted to connect a boy's English and classical reading. The notes are good, particularly in the way of illustrative quotation; one, for example, on the use of the word "metropolitan," is very suggestive. Here and there they are too learned—for example, the first note on the name Hyperion, and several of those on the etymology of words, a subject on which most editors of school-books seem to be wanting in self-restraint. The edition of *L'Allegro, &c.*, is also creditable, but the work has been done before.

English Grammar Exercises, by Dr. Morris and H. C. Bowen (Macmillan), is a companion volume to Dr. Morris's Grammar. The directions are clear, and the examples selected with a good deal of care. But there is much to be said against the type of examples chosen. They are mostly detached sentences from good authors, *φωκάρτα σωφροσύνης*, but without interest to the children likely to use the book. Nor are they by any means elementary; a boy beginning parsing is only bewildered by sentences like "The cruelst she alive," "If me no ifs," and so on, which occur in the first exercise. It is a pity the authors did not follow Dr. Abbott's example, and write or adapt continuous stories for parsing exercises.

The Précis Book, by W. Cosmo Monkhouse (Crosby Lockwood and Co.), is not only of value for special training, but contains some useful hints for general education. It begins with such simple practice as making tables of school-books, boys in the class, and the like, arranging words in alphabetical, and numbers in numerical, order—exercises which might very well be used with all young boys. Next follow exercises on the abbreviation of ordinary passages, and then practice in the different forms of docketing and abridging single letters and sets of correspondence. The concluding chapters deal with the abstraction of literary passages, including, very wisely, some from well-known authors, where poverty of thought is covered by a multitude of words. It would be desirable to add a supplement, containing a larger selection of correspondence.

An Elementary Indian Reader, by A. N. Wollaston (W. H. Allen and Co.), claims to be judged from the point of view of an Indian student. The ordinary series of English Readers, excellent as some of them are, do not seem to meet the wants of India, any more than a French or German Chrestomathie necessarily suits English boys. The book before us contains a number of anecdotes and other simple extracts, including some fables from Bidpai and other Oriental sources. The latter seem to be written in scarcely idiomatic enough English.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE programme for the Librarians' meeting at Oxford is now definitely arranged. On Tuesday morning, October 1, the chair will be taken at ten o'clock by the Bodleian Librarian. The Report of the Council will be followed by papers on "Old Parochial Libraries," by Mr. T. W. Shore, Secretary of the Hartley Institution, Southampton; and on "The Libraries of Oxford," by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, late Librarian of the Oxford Union Society. After an interval for refreshment, in the afternoon the Rev. H. E. Reynolds, Librarian of the Cathedral Library, Exeter, will read a paper on "Our Cathedral Libraries;" papers on Provincial Libraries will be read by Mr. Wright, the Librarian at Plymouth, and Mr. Briscoe, of Nottingham; and Prof. Seligmann will discourse on "The Signification of Libraries." On Wednesday will be discussed the Report of the Committee on a General Catalogue of English Literature, and Mr. Cornelius Walford will read a paper on the same subject; while Mr. Axon will ask, "Is a Printed Catalogue of the British Museum practicable?" The afternoon will be devoted to subjects of practical library interest, including "Indicators," by Mr. Yates, of Leeds; "A Form of Accessions Catalogue," by Mr. Barrett, of Glasgow; and a "Demy Book-scale," by Mr. Madeley, of Warrington. On Thursday the Reports of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee and of the Committee on Poole's Index will be considered, and papers read by Mr. Bailey, of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, and Mr. E. C. Thomas, on other proposed indexes. Mr. Robert Harrison, the treasurer, will treat of the salaries of librarians; and binding will be discussed by Mr. Grant, of Leamington, and Mr. Russell, of Bath. In the afternoon Mr. Allnutt, of the Bodleian, will furnish some "Notes on Provincial Printers and Printing;" Mr. Axon will treat of Bibliographical Professorships; and Mr. Henry Stevens of "The Postal Union and International Copyright." Formal business will conclude the meeting. After to-day the addresses of the secretaries will be: Mr. H. R. Tedder, Rector's Lodgings, Lincoln College; and Mr. E. C. Thomas, Trinity College, Oxford.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Ingram's Address to Section F of the British Association, on the condition and prospects of economic science, will be published early next month by Messrs. Longmans.

MESSRS. LONGMANS' announcements include:—*A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815*, by Spencer Walpole, Vols. I. and II.; *Memoirs of the Life of Anna Jameson*, by her niece, Gerardina Macpherson; *Selected Essays*, by A. Hayward; *Literary Studies*, by the late Walter Bagehot, edited by R. H. Hutton; *The Recreations of a Country Parson*, by A. K. H. B., third series; *History of Ancient Egypt*, by Prof. G. Rawlinson; *History of the Ancient British Church*, by the Rev. John Pryce; *The English Church in the Eighteenth Century*, by the Revs. C. J. Abbey and J. H. Overton; *The Past, Present, and Future of the English Tongue*, by W. Marshall; *Songs of Far-Away Lands*, by Joaquin Miller; *Discovery of the Bermudas*, by Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy; *A Poetry-Book of Elder Poets*, *A Poetry-Book of Modern Poets*, and *A Prose-Book*, selected, &c., by Amelia B. Edwards; Bewick's *Selected Fables of Aesop and Others*, faithfully reprinted from the edition published by T. Saint, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1784, with all the original woodcuts, upwards of two hundred in number; *The Freedom of the Truth*, by Mungo Ponton; *A New Concordance to the Holy Bible*, by Robert Young; *Economics for Beginners*, by H. Dunning Macleod; *Notes on Physiology*, by H. Ashby; *The Art of Scientific Discovery*, by George Gore; *A Treatise on Coal, Mine-Gases, and Ventilation*, by J. W. Thomas; *Animal Chemistry*, by C. T. Kingzett; *On Artificial Manures*, by Georges Ville, translated from the author's MS. and edited by W. Crookes; *Food and Home Cookery*, and *Town and Window Gardening*, by Catherine Buckton; *German Poetry for Repetition*, edited by Dr. Buchheim; *Elementa Latina*, by W. H. Morris; *Natural Science Reading-Books*, by C. W. Merrifield; and, in the "London Science Class-Books" series, *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*, by Philip Magnus.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. have in preparation, and will publish in the course of the coming season, the following works of general literature, in addition to those already announced:—*Macleod of Dare*, by William Black; *Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier: or, Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter*, by Maori; *Memoirs of Matthew Davenport Hill*; *Life and Letters of the Rev. Samuel Clark*, by his Widow; *Dante*, an Essay, by the Very Rev. R. W. Church, M.A., Dean of St. Paul's; "Son, Give Me thy Heart," a new volume of sermons, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple; *Social Twitters*, by Mrs. Loftie; *Modern Realism Examined*, by the late Prof. Herbert, edited by Prof. James M. Hodgson; two new volumes of "English Men of Letters"—viz., *Shelley*, by J. A. Symonds, and *Goldsmith*, by William Black; two new volumes of the "Art at Home Series," *Dress*, by Mrs. Oliphant, and *Private Theatricals*, by Lady Pollock; a new volume of the "Golden Treasury Series," *The Story of the Christians and Moors in Spain*, by Miss Yonge; and *Total Abstinence*, a Course of Addresses by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.

Among children's books the same publishers announce *Grandmama Dear*, by Mrs. Molesworth, author of *The Cuckoo Clock*, *Carrots*, &c., with illustrations by Walter Crane; *Stories from the History of Rome*, by Mrs. Beesly; and *Fairy Tales, their Origin and Meaning, with some Account of the Dwellers in Fairy Land*, by J. Thackeray Bunce. Of scientific works the following are promised:—Gegenbaur's *Comparative Anatomy*, a translation, revised, with a Preface, by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S.; Part I. of the second volume of *A Treatise on Chemistry*, by Profs. Roscoe and Schorlemmer; Vol. V. of Dr. Reynolds' *System of Medicine*, completing the work; Vol. II. of *Science Lectures at South Kensington*; Vol. III. of Lord Rayleigh's *Theory of Sound*; an elementary treatise on *Heat*, by Prof. P. G. Tait; *A Series of Simple, Entertaining, and Inexpensive Experiments in the Phenomena of Sound*, by Alfred M. Mayer ("Nature Series"); and an

elaborate treatise on *Coal*, by the Professors of the Yorkshire College of Science, Leeds.

MESSRS. R. BENTLEY AND SON'S literary announcements for the autumn include:—*Records of My Girlhood*, by Frances Ann Kemble; *A Memoir of the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D.*, late Dean of Chichester, by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens; *The Correspondence of Honoré de Balzac*, with a Memoir by his Sister, M^{me}. de Surville, translated by C. Lamb Kenney; *Our Old Actors*, by Henry Barton Baker; *Old Paris and its Literary Salons*, by Lady Catherine Charlotte Jackson; *The Literary Remains of Mortimer Collins*, edited by Tom Taylor; Prof. Duncker's *History of Antiquity*, translated by Evelyn Abbott, Vol. II.; *Adventurous Lives*, by Bernard Becker; *Scenes and Characters of the Reign of Louis XVI.*, by Dr. T. L. Phipson; *History of the Tenth (or Prince of Wales' Own) Royal Regiment of Hussars*, containing the records of the corps and memoirs of its more distinguished members; *The Life of Winckelmann*, by Prof. Justi, translated by M^{me}. Lily Wolfsohn; *The History of the Honourable Artillery Company*, by Capt. G. A. Raikes; *Parish Sermons*, by the late Dean Hook, edited by the Rev. Walter Hook; *Things and Other Things*, by Albany de Fonblanque; *Diplomatic Sketches*, No. 2, "The Danish Question."

MESSRS. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS have in the press *To-day in the Transvaal: or, War, Witchcraft, Sport, and Spoils in South Africa*, by Captain Alfred Aylward, late Commandant Transvaal Republic, who is known as a prominent opponent of the Shepstone policy, and an officer of much experience in Kafir warfare. Messrs. Blackwood have also issued the prospectus of a new series of "Sacred Classics for English Readers," on the plan of the "Ancient" and "Foreign" "Classics," which will include the "works of the Early Christian Fathers and of those writers of the Latin Church in whom all denominations claim a common interest."

MESSRS. J. AND R. MAXWELL will publish, early next month, Miss Dora Russell's *Beneath the Wave*, in three volumes. They will also issue novels, each in three volumes, by Mrs. C. Reade and by the author of *Sophie Crewe*; and a new popular reprint of Mr. Sala's *Twice Round the Clock*, with all the original illustrations executed for the work by the late Mr. William McConnell.

MISS BRADDON'S new Christmas Annual, to be called *The Mistletoe Bough*, will consist of eighteen "Sprigs," eight of which will be illustrated with whole-page engravings.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will shortly publish a new and cheaper edition, in one volume, of Sir Samuel Baker's *Ismailia*, with a new Preface on recent African Exploration; a new and cheaper edition, with numerous illustrations, of Baron Hübnér's *Ramble Round the World*, translated by Lady Herbert of Lea; and in their six-shilling series of Popular Novels, a new edition of *Mirage*, by George Fleming, author of *A Nile Novel*.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON announce, as nearly ready for publication:—*The Theory of Development*, a criticism of Dr. Newman's "Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine," reprinted from the *Christian Remembrancer*, January 1847, by the late Canon Mozley; *A Selection, adapted to the Seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year, from the "Parochial and Plain Sermons" of John Henry Newman, B.D.*; *A Selection from Pascal's "Thoughts"*, translated by H. L. Sidney Lear; *For Days and Years*, selected by H. L. Sidney Lear; *Miscellanies, Literary and Religious*, by the Bishop of Lincoln; *The Devotional Birthday Book*; *The Microscope of the New Testament*, by the late Rev. W. Sewell, edited by the Rev. W. J. Orichton; *Studies, Critical and Devotional, on the Collects of the Communion Office*, by Dean Goulburn; *Sunday Evenings in the Family*; *Daily Gleanings of the Saintly Life*, compiled by C. M. S., with Introduction by the Rev. M. F. Sadler.

MR. R. E. C. WATERS' *Genealogical Memoirs of the Extinct Family of Chicheley, their Ancestors and Descendants*, is now ready, and may be had of MESSRS. Robson and Sons, 20 Pancras Road, N.W.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will publish during the coming season:—*The Philosophy of Music*, a popular exposition of the general theory of the art, as based on the researches of Helmholtz, by Dr. William Pole, F.R.S.; *The Colour Sense: its Origin and Development*, by Grant Allen; *Chinese Buddhism*, a volume of sketches, historical and critical, of the Chinese and Buddhist religions, by the Rev. Dr. Edkins; *Aryan Philology according to the most recent Researches*, by Domenico Pezzi, translated by E. S. Roberts; *The Letters of Pliny the Younger*, translated and annotated by J. D. Lewis; *The Jataka Stories*, with the commentary and collection of Buddhist fairy-tales, fables, and folk-lore, translated from the original Pali by T. W. Rhys Davids; *A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, Vol. III., The Verb, by John Beames; *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, by Prof. S. Beal; *The Devil's Advocate*, by Percy Greg; *A Handy Guide to Library Management*, by W. E. A. Axon; *The Birds of Cornwall*, by E. H. Rodd; *Instructions for Testing Telegraph Lines and the Technical Arrangements in Offices*, Part I., by Louis Schwendler; *Memoirs of Hans Hendrik, the Arctic Traveller*, translated from the Eskimo by Henry Rink, and edited by Prof. G. Stephens; and Vol. IV., Part 2, of Wheeler's *India*, bringing the history down to the fall of the Moghul Empire.

MESSRS. WILLIAM H. ALLEN AND Co. have in the press for publication in the course of the present season:—*The Life of Yakoub Bey, Athalik Ghazi, and Badaulet, Ameer of Kashgar*, by Demetrius Charles Boulger; *Warren Hastings*, a Biography, by Captain L. J. Trotter; *Russian and Turk, from a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View, with Special Reference to the late Political Situation*, by Dr. R. G. Latham; *Kenneth Treloveny*, a Novel, in two volumes, by Alec Fearon, author of *Touch Not the Nettle*; *Military Life and Hunting Adventures in India*, an Autobiography, by the late Lieut.-Col. T. G. Fraser, Retired List, Bombay Army, edited by Colonel G. B. Malleson; *The Arabic Text of Albiruni*, the celebrated chronologist, translated into English by Dr. E. Sachau, of the Royal University, Berlin; *Catholic Eschatology and Universalism*, an Essay on the Doctrine of Future Retribution, second edition, revised and enlarged, by the Rev. H. N. Oxenham; *Canal and Culvert Tables*, by L. D'A. Jackson; *Pocket Logarithms, to Four Places of Decimals, of Numbers, Lines, and Tangents*, with an Appendix of Miscellaneous Tables, arranged by L. D'A. Jackson; *Coal Mine Inspection: its History and Results*, by R. Nelson Boyd; *A Text-Book of Indian History*, with Geographical Notes, Genealogical Tables, and Examination Questions, &c., for the use of Schools, Colleges, and Private Students, third edition, by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Pope; *The Arabic Manual, a Compendium of Classical and Colloquial Arabic*, by Prof. E. H. Palmer; *A Turkish Manual, comprising a Condensed Grammar with Idiomatic Phrases, Exercises and Dialogues, and Vocabulary*, by Captain C. F. Mackenzie, late of H.M.'s Consular Service; *The Bistān of Sādi*, a literal translation, with Explanatory Notes, Index, and Glossary, by Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke, R.E.; *Entombed Alive, and other Poems*, by George Carter Stent; *A Journey in Arduania*, by George Chaworth Musters, R.N., author of *At Home with the Patagonians*; *A History of Afghanistan from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, containing a sketch of the invasions of India from Afghanistan, and of Afghanistan from India, and concluding with a Review of Afghan Politics from 1841 to 1873, by Colonel G. B. Malleson.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON'S announcements include the following:—The new volume

of Bampton Lectures, entitled, *Zechariah and his Prophecies, especially the Messianic, considered in Relation to Modern Criticism*, by the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, B.D.; *Religion in England under Queen Anne and the Georges*, by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D.; *The Englishman's Critical and Expository Bible Cyclopædia*, by the Rev. A. R. Fausset; *Brownlow North: Records and Recollections*, by the Rev. K. Moody-Stuart; *Heroes of the Mission Field*, by the Bishop of Ossory; a new volume of the "Theological and Philosophical Library"—*Practical Theology*, by Prof. Van Oosterzee; *Our Blue Jackets*, a Narrative of Miss Weston's Life and Work among our Sailors; *Memoir of the late Achilles Daut, D.D., Dean of Cork*, by the Rev. F. R. Wynne; *Robert Hall, D.D.: a Short Biography, with a Selection from his Sermons*, by his Son; *The Pauline Theory of the Inspiration of Holy Scripture*, by W. E. Atwell, D.D.; *New Coins from Old Gold, or Homely Hints from Holy Writ*, by Thomas Champness; *Plain Proofs of the Great Facts of Christianity*, by the Rev. F. R. Wynne; a new Story by "Silverpen," entitled *The Children's Isle*, with Illustrations; *That Boy! Who shall have him?* an American Story, by the Rev. W. H. Daniels; *Ephraim and Helah, a Story of the Exodus*, by Edwin Hodder; *Knowing and Doing*, Eight Stories founded on Bible Precepts, by Mrs. Henry Paul, with Illustrations; *Theodora: a Home Story*, by Phoebe J. McKeen, with Illustrations; *The Flower of the Grass Market; or, Sought and Saved*, by the Author of "Tim's Troubles," with Illustrations.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETER AND GALPIN are about to issue, under the title of *Decisive Events in History*, a summary of the leading events in the history of the world. The text will be accompanied by full-page original illustrations, executed with strict regard to accuracy of detail.

"RECOLLECTIONS of Mazzini's Views on the Eastern Question (1832-72)" is the title of a forthcoming essay by Karl Blind, which will give many hitherto unpublished, or little-known, details of the thoughts and actions of the Italian leader.

MR. FRANCIS FRY has just published "*A Bibliographical Description of the Editions of the New Testament, Tynsdale's Version, in English, with numerous Readings, Comparisons of Texts, and Historical Notices*," the Notes in full from the edition of November, 1534; an Account of two octavo editions of the Bishops' Version of the New Testament without Numbers to the Verses: Illustrated with seventy-three Plates, Titles, Colophons, Pages, Capitals." A limited impression only will be issued. Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co. are the publishers.

THE Rev. William Linwood, whose death has been recently announced, was a Greek scholar whose published works, intended as they were mainly for students, do not give an adequate idea of his actual gifts and attainments. He was educated under Dr. Kennedy at Shrewsbury, and was made by Gaisford a student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1836 he was elected to the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven scholarships; in 1839 he obtained a first-class in classics, and the Boden Sanskrit scholarship. The present Master of Balliol and the Bishop of Manchester obtained first-classes in the same year. An eminent Greek scholar has informed the writer of these lines that Linwood's "familiarity with the old Greek language was certainly wonderful. He used it like a vernacular tongue, and he could write off any number of Euripidean verses *stans pede in uno*." In 1843 he published a *Lexicon to Aeschylus*, a clearly-arranged and serviceable work, containing some emendations of his own very modestly proposed. In 1855 appeared his *Greek Tragic Metres*, a work again intended for students, as was also his *Remarks and Emendations on some Passages in Thucydides*, published 1860. His edition of

Sophocles (4th edition, 1877), which has long been familiarly known in English schools, is a sensible and useful work; but in this case, again, it is unfortunate that Linwood aimed only at satisfying the requirements of the higher school-teaching. In 1878 he published the Theban trilogy of Sophocles "with copious explanatory notes for the use of elementary students." All his works show scholarly qualities of a high order, but these had no real scope in the narrow field to which he limited his efforts.

PROF. CHARLES SEAGER, formerly scholar of Worcester College, whose rather sudden death during the Oriental Congress at Florence was announced the other day, was one of the early Oxford converts to Roman Catholicism. His first and last interests were in Hebrew and Biblical archaeology. Naturally enough, he was selected to represent this department at the Kensington College. As an author, however, Mr. Seager is chiefly known by his contributions to the early volumes of the *Classical Museum*, and by an edition or abridgment of Viger's *Greek Idioms*.

THE death is announced of Mr. George Parkes Bidder, F.R.S.; of Mr. John Penn, F.R.S.; of Dr. Robert Willis; and of Carl von Gebler, author of *Galileo Galilei and the Roman Curia*, &c., at the age of twenty-seven.

DR. JOHN KOCH is collecting for publication all the early French poems written by Englishmen in England, with the view of determining what changes of rhythm, phrase, and form these island writers introduced into the continental Norman-French. Dr. Koch has proof already that these changes were much greater in the thirteenth century than has been heretofore allowed; and his results are of considerable interest for the early forms of English words borrowed from the French.

It is announced that a second session of the International Congress of Ethnographical Science, which met under the patronage of the French Government in July last at the Palace of the Trocadéro, will be held on October 10 next at the Palace of the Tuileries. This second session is arranged in compliance with the request of numerous foreign members who were unable to be present at the meeting in Paris in July last. In the course of a few days a programme will be published of the questions to which special attention is to be called. The committee of the Ethnographical Society of Paris, which is organising the Congress, are especially desirous that England should be well represented on the occasion.

HERR SPIELHAGEN has just published a series of descriptive sketches entitled *Von Neapel bis Syrakus*.

MESSRS. DUNCKER AND HUMBLLOT are beginning the publication of a new undertaking conducted by Prof. Schmoller, of Strassburg, under the title of *Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen*. The first two parts, which are already out, contain the result of Prof. Inama-Sternegg's researches into the origin of the earlier German landownships of the eighth and ninth centuries, showing a great advance on the author's earlier works; and an essay by Dr. Zeumer on the town-dues in Germany from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, which throws light on a point in the constitutional history of Germany hitherto wrapped in total darkness. A work of a precisely similar nature is in course of publication at Köbner's in Breslau under the direction of Prof. Gierke. The first two parts contain a study of Dr. Winter's on the history of the constitution of the city of Strassburg, and a very careful enquiry into the condition of the serfs among the Anglo-Saxons by Dr. Jastrow.

EVERYONE who is engaged in the study of mediæval history knows *Die lateinischen Schrifttafeln* of Prof. Arndt, of Leipzig, which, with the *Schrifttafeln* of Zangemeister and Wattenbach

forms an indispensable help to the study of Latin palaeography. That a second number of Arndt's publication may shortly be looked for is therefore welcome news. The photolithographic plates are ready, though, perhaps, not yet in the bookseller's hands; they are being published, like the former, at Weidmann's in Berlin. There are about thirty photographs, each containing a whole page of some good characteristic manuscript; they come down to the fifteenth century, the writing of which time is known to present the greatest difficulties to beginners, and are mostly taken from codices of well-authenticated date. The printing of the accompanying text will shortly be begun.

HERR BURCKHARDT, Keeper of the Records of Weimar, well known as the editor of the address-book of the German archives, is bringing out a monthly periodical, a "Correspondenzblatt," for the same, intended as a means of communication between the archives of Germany and those of other countries. Another undertaking of the same kind, Von Löher's *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, now in its second year, is of a more scientific character, and contains studies of a more serious and comprehensive nature by German record-keepers.

THE current number of the *Archivio Storico* has an account by Signor Leonij of the pestilence at Todi in 1363 and of the ravages in that district of the Company of the Cappelletto; the agreement between the magistrates and the chiefs of the Cappelletto, by which they were bribed to withdraw, is given in full. Signor Ginanneschi publishes a series of despatches of Averardo Semistori, the ambassador of Cosimo I., Grand-Duke of Florence, at the Court of Julius III.; the relations between Florence and Rome were not friendly, and the ambassador's despatches of 1554 give an account of his efforts to restore peace. Signor Frizzoni continues his sketch of Neapolitan art by collecting all the notices of the presence of foreign artists in Naples. Baron de Reumont has an article on Maria Carolina, Queen of the Two Sicilies, whose history was so unfortunately connected with Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson.

THE current number of the *China Review* contains several articles of interest. Its pages open with a tabular view of the officials composing the Chinese Provincial Governments, compiled by Mr. Bourne, with a preface by the late Mr. Mayers. As a means of tracing the career of any official who may come prominently forward, these tables will be found very useful. They have evidently been compiled with care, though they are not complete; for instance, we miss among the names of officials lately deceased that of Wán Seang, whose long connexion with the Tsung-le Yannun should have entitled him to a mention. Dr. Legge contributes the last of his Lectures on Imperial Confucianism; G. C. S. continues his Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming; and Mr. Giles gives the translations of two or three short allegories. Following these is a review of Mr. Chalmers' epitomised edition of Kang-he's Dictionary, in which the reviewer, Mr. Parker, points out in elaborate detail some errors in the pronunciation given of some of the Chinese characters, but passes over the radical objection to the work—viz., that the author has curtailed instead of enlarged Kang-he's Dictionary, thus seriously diminishing its value, instead of supplementing its shortcomings. Mr. Ross's article on the Korean language is a welcome contribution on a subject about which very little is known. Mr. Ross's *Korean Primer* is the only work at present available on the language; since that the premature death of Mr. Mayers has robbed us of the Korean Grammar which that most erudite scholar had wellnigh completed at the time of his decease.

THE first Part of the second volume of that useful medium for students of English language and literature, the *Anglia*, which, to the shame of Englishmen, is published in Leipzig instead of in this country, and is but ill-supported here, is just out; the second and third Parts, in conse-

quence of the stay of the editors in England, will appear together as a "doppel-heft" early next spring. Among the papers comprised in the first Part are original articles on the Life and Plays of Philip Massinger, by James Phelan, of Memphis, U.S.A.; the Anglo-Saxon translation of Pope Gregory's Dialogues, by H. Krebs; and a disquisition on the use of Prepositions in Modern English, by W. Sattler, of Bremen. R. Köhler and other well-known writers send notes upon Chaucer, Marlowe, Dryden, &c. Dr. Richard Wülcker contributes the version of Ælfric's Book of Judges in rhythmical lines (previously printed in prose) found among the late C. W. Grein's papers; and Dr. Moritz Trautmann, a study on the verse of Laxamon. Shakspearean literature is illustrated by D. Asher's notice of Warneke and Proescholdt's edition of the *Comedy of Mucedorus*, and by Prof. Hertzberg on A. Schmidt's edition of *Coriolanus*; Prof. J. Zupitza reviews A. Tanner's Dissertation on the legend of Guy of Warwick; and Dr. R. Wülcker has a notice of Prof. ten Brink's *History of English Literature*, vol. i., which promises to be the best work on the subject that has yet appeared in Germany. Dr. Trautmann gives a new and valuable feature in a classified bibliographical list of works on English language and literature published in England, America, and on the Continent, during 1876, which he intends to continue for succeeding years. The editors of *Anglia* are both now in England: Dr. Wülcker at Exeter and in London is preparing his edition of Grein's *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie*; Dr. Trautmann is at work upon the romances relating the legend of the Siege of Jerusalem, for publication by the Early English Text Society.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

AT the recent meeting of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, M. Maunoir was to have opened the proceedings of the geographical section with an historical sketch of the contributions of France to geographical knowledge since 1800, but he was unavoidably absent, and Dr. Hamy, therefore, furnished the members with a résumé of its contents. The following were among the chief communications presented to this section:—"La distribution des antipodes et les indications à en tirer par les explorateurs," by Dr. Carret; "Les travaux géodésiques exécutés en Italie pour la carte depuis 1875," by General Ricci; "Les derniers problèmes de la géographie africaine," by M. H. Duveyrier; "Le dessèchement du Zuyderzée," by M. le comte Meyners d'Estrey; "Un portulan inédit de Deval-secha (1447)," by Dr. Hamy; "Les explorations russes dans la région de Lob-Nor," by M. J. F. Paquier; "Les marégraphes établis dernièrement sur les côtes d'Italie," by Signor Bettocchi; "De l'établissement d'un bureau d'émigration," by M. Ch. Hertz; "Exploration et colonisation," by M. Brau de Saint-Pol Lias; "De l'organisation des sociétés de géographie en France," by M. Foncin; "La colonisation d'Algérie" and "Les nouvelles cartes des états-majors hollandais et autrichien," by M. G. Renaud; "Les expéditions italiennes dans l'Ethiopie méridionale," by Signor Correnti; &c. M. H. Duveyrier was unanimously elected president of this section at the meeting to be held next year.

NEWS has been received by telegraph that the Government of Cape Colony are about to cause a survey to be made beyond the line of existing railways towards the Orange River, with a view to extend the railway system to the Free State and Griqualand.

A LETTER from Mgr. Touvier, Vicar Apostolic of Abyssinia, written from Kéren on June 1, and published in *Les Missions Catholiques*, gives a melancholy account of the state of that region owing to the famine.

"Nous seuls dans ce grand empire," he writes,

"pensons à soulager ces immenses misères. Devant le chrétien affamé le musulman passe, l'insulte aux lèvres, ou veut être payé de son morceau de pain par l'apostasie. Quant à l'Abyssin hérétique qui pourrait soulager ces frères, il ne songe qu'à spéculer sur leur misère pour s'enrichir."

At Kéren, out of a population of 10,000 or 12,000 Bogos, all but about 1,000 are in need of assistance. In addition, multitudes of unfortunate Abyssinians, who have gone there from the neighbouring provinces, crowd all the cottages, streets, and even the precincts of the mission establishment. The mortality is terrible, and in a single night eight corpses were found round the church. Much has been done to relieve the sufferers, and the survivors are now gradually returning to their own homes. The misfortunes of the people, however, have not yet come to an end. Abundant rains, it is true, have refreshed the region which has been so long parched up, and the country people are beginning to cultivate the land again, but numbers of them are without implements, seed, &c. These, of course, must be supplied, as well as food to keep them alive till harvest time in November.

FROM a Melbourne contemporary we learn that the New Guinea Prospecting Association intended to despatch an expedition to the island on July 17, their destination being Port Constantine in Astrolabe Bay. Near it is a large river, which takes its rise in the Finisterre mountains, a range running parallel to the coast, at a distance of thirty miles from it, and believed to reach an altitude of 11,000 feet above the sea. This is the place where it is conjectured that the late discovery of gold has been made. The party was to take sufficient provisions for eight months, and was expected to reach New Guinea in the early part of August. Queensland, however, is the colony from which the chief exodus to New Guinea is taking place. In a recent issue the *Queenslander* says that

"For the last few months a current of emigration has set from our ports to the Mount Owen Stanley Peninsula, at the eastern extremity of the island. These pioneers have gone in search of gold, and startling rumours are current respecting recent discoveries, which, though not authenticated, have caused considerable excitement in the colony."

MR. STANFORD has published a useful little handbook to the State of Oregon by Mr. H. N. Mosely, who visited that portion of Western America in the summer of last year. Although the author speaks to some extent from personal knowledge, his visit was too short and hurried to allow of a complete examination of the country. He has therefore largely relied upon official Reports, which he tells us he has tested by numerous observations, and found to be thoroughly accurate. There is no doubt that these publications represent on the whole very fairly, if a little too favourably, the existing conditions, and that this corrected compilation forms a trustworthy guide for anyone who entertains the thought of visiting Oregon. It gives a brief but sufficiently detailed account of the physical character of the country, its climate, its agricultural, pastoral, mineral and other resources. One distinguishing feature of the State of Oregon is a wonderful variety. Its landscape exhibits the most mixed and changing aspects—broad river valleys, rugged mountains, rolling uplands, and level plains of sage brush and alkali. The alluvial valleys afford rich agricultural land, the uplands fine and extensive pastures, the hills yield timber and minerals, and the rivers abundance of fish. The alkali plains and lava beds form the worst feature of the country, but the former are said to become fertile under irrigation. The climate of Oregon is as varied as its landscape and its soil. The State is separated into the two grand divisions of Eastern and Western Oregon by the Cascade range of mountains, which runs nearly due north and south. Western Oregon is bountifully watered by rain-clouds from the Pacific, which discharge their moisture most copiously as they strike against the dividing ridge. Immediately

beyond this barrier lies an arid tract, and the whole of Eastern Oregon is somewhat deficient in rainfall. This, indeed, as might be inferred, varies widely in different districts, the annual average ranging from a maximum of 72 inches, or nearly double that of England, in Western Oregon, to a minimum of 12 inches in Eastern Oregon, the average for the whole State being 37.49, or 49 inches more than that of England. The great drawback in respect of climate, therefore, is that it is in most parts either too moist or too dry; otherwise it is temperate and kindly. Oregon yields produce as multifarious as its combination of soils and climates. It is, however, pre-eminently the land of fruits—of apples, pears, peaches, and plums—in which point it excels even that most fertile of States, California. Altogether it appears that a steady industrious settler may count on doing well in Oregon, for, although most of the richest alluvial valleys have been taken up already, there is plenty of good land still to be obtained, and made farms can be bought or rented. As evidence of the prosperity of Oregon Mr. Mosely adduces the remarkable increase in population, in production, and in the value of property. Another sign that the Oregonians are generally well-to-do, and not overworked, is seen in their habit of taking holidays, whole families camping out in waggon parties at the seaside, or in the mountains, for weeks together, for the land yields an abundant return for small labour, and the farmers have comparatively little to do except at the seasons of seed-time and harvest.

LE CANAL INTEROCÉANIQUE.

THE executive committee of the Société Civile Internationale du Canal Interoceanique have just published (Paris: A. Chaix et Cie.) the *Rapport Sommaire de la Commission Internationale d'Exploration*, by Lieut. L. N. B. Wyse, the commander of the expedition, in which are detailed the results of the investigations carried out by himself and his associates since last November. Lieut. Wyse thinks that the preliminary phase of the question has now been brought to an end, and that the matter is ripe for settlement, from whatever point of view it is considered. It is proposed, therefore, that an international commission of scientific men should be appointed to examine all the data now available, and to decide which is, on all grounds, the best route for a canal. Putting aside those routes which are admitted to be impracticable, Lieut. Wyse urges that a choice will have to be made between the following projects:—1. Choco.—Projet avec écluses et tunnel du Comm. Selfridge, réétudié en détail par le Lieut. Comm. Collins, du Golfe d'Uraba à la baie de Chir-Chiri, via Atrato et Napipi. 2. Darien Méridional.—Projet avec écluses et tunnel de la Commission Internationale, du Golfe d'Uraba au Golfe de San Miguel, via Atrato, Caquirri, et Tuyra, avec variantes. 3. Darien Méridional.—Projet à niveau avec tunnel de la Commission Internationale, d'Acanti au Golfe de San Miguel, via Tiati, Tupisa, et Chucunaque. 4. Darien Méridional.—Projet à niveau avec tunnel étudié par MacDougal, le Comm. Selfridge et la Commission Internationale, de la baie de San Blas à l'embouchure du Bayano, via Nercalegua et Mamoni. 5. Panama.—(a.) Projet avec écluses du Comm. Lull, de la baie de Colon à la baie de Panama via Chagres; (b.) Projet à niveau avec tunnel de la Commission Internationale, de la baie de Colon à la baie de Panama, via Chagres et Rio Grande, avec variantes. 6. Nicaragua.—Projet avec écluses de Childs, réétudié en détail par le Comm. Lull, des environs de Greytown à Brito, via San Juan et Rio Grande, avec variantes. M. Wyse does not indicate which scheme would, in his opinion, be most practicable, for the question, he says, is a very complex one, and at the time of writing his Report he had not got all the documents before him; he prefers, indeed, to leave the matter to the consideration and impartial judge-

ment of such a commission as is referred to above. The executive committee announce that they have in preparation, and will shortly issue, some further documents and papers in elucidation of the subject.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- FISCHER, L. König Mathias Corvinus u. seine Bibliothek. Wien: Holder. 1 M. 60 Pf.
JAMES, Henry. The Europeans. Macmillan. 21s.
LEOPARDI, G. Opere inedite pubblicate sugli autografi recanatesi da G. Cugnoni. Vol. I. Halle: Niemeyer. 12 M.
OBREEN, D. O. Archief voor Nederlandsche Kunstgeschiedenis. Bd. I. Rotterdam: Van Hengel & Eeltjes. 16 M.

Theology.

- BIESENTHAL, J. H. R. Das Trostschreiben d. Apostels Paulus an die Hebräer. Kritisch wiederhergestellt u. sprachlich erläutert. Leipzig: Fernau. 10 M. 60 Pf.

History.

- GUELLENPENNING, A., u. J. IFLAND. Der Kaiser Theodosius der Grosse. Halle: Niemeyer. 7 M.
LUCÉ, S. Commentaire critique sur quatre années des Chroniques de J. Froissart et du règne de Charles V. Paris: Loones.
PERINCE, A. Marcus Antistius Labeo. Das römische Privatrecht im 1. Jahrh. der Kaiserzeit. 2. Bd. Halle: Niemeyer. 12 M.
SAGGIO di codice diplomatico formato nelle antiche scritture dell' Archivio di Stato di Napoli per C. M. Riccio. Vol. I. Napoli: Hoepli. 22s. 6d.

Physical Science.

- BERGER, E. Untersuchungen üb. den Bau d. Gehirns u. der Retina der Arthropoden. Wien: Holder. 8 M.
CLAUS, C. Untersuchungen üb. Charybdea Marsupialis. Wien: Holder. 8 M. 40 Pf.
SOBCZYK, D. Das pythagoreische System in seinen Grundgedanken entwickelt. Breslau: Koebner. 1 M.

Philology, &c.

- ABEL, C. Zur ägyptischen Kritik. Berlin: Liepmannsohn. 1 M. 20 Pf.
FACSIMILES of Anglo-Saxon MSS., trans., &c., W. Bassevi Sanders. Part I. Longmans. 50s.
IMHOOF-BLUMER, F. Die Münzen Akarnaniens. Wien: Manz. 12 M.
MUELLER, G. Zur Lehre vom Infinitiv im Lateinischen. Götting: Tschaschel. 1 M. 20 Pf.
RAMBAU, A. Ueb. die als echt nachweisbaren Assonanzen d. Oxford Textes der Chanson de Roland. Halle: Niemeyer. 6 M.
SCHWEDER, E. Beiträge zur Kritik der Chorographie d. Augustus. 2. Thl. Kiel: Schwes. 2 M. 50 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER BY CHARLES LAMB.

September 23, 1878.

The following letter from Charles Lamb to a sister of that Matilda Betham about whose literary friendships a pleasant paper has of late been written by my cousin, Miss M. Betham-Edwards, has not hitherto been published. It relates to a small legacy which had been left to Charles and Mary Lamb by Anne, a married sister of the Miss Bethams; and was evidently written on first hearing of the gift (see *Fraser's Magazine*, July 1878, p. 83). The letter is curiously illustrative of the warmth, impulsiveness, and irresolution of the writer. Touched even to tears, he begins by disclaiming the legacy. At first, he will none of it—"not a penny." Next he proposes to "halve it" with Matilda, who was the least prosperous of her family. Lastly, as the ink cools in his pen, he proposes that his sister and he shall share it with Matilda in three equal parts. The letter occupies the first page of a sheet of foolscap. Had he written a few more lines and turned the leaf, he would probably have ended by taking the whole.

"Dear Mary Betham,—I remember you all, and tears come out when I think on the years that have separated us. That dear Anne should so long have remembered us, affects me. My dear Mary, my poor Sister is not, nor will be for two months perhaps, capable of appreciating the *kind old long memory* of dear Anne. But not a penny will I take, and I can answer for my Mary when she recovers, if the sum left can contribute in any way to the comfort of Matilda. We will halve it, or we will take a bit of it, as a token, rather than wrong her. So, pray, consider it as an amicable arrangement. I write in great haste, or you won't get it before you go. We

do not want the money; but if dear Matilda does not much want it, why, we will take our thirds.—God bless you. C. LAMB.

"I am not at Enfield, but at Mr. Walden's, Church Street, Edmonton, Middlesex."

The letter is not dated, but bears post-mark of June 5, 1833. It is addressed to "Miss Mary Betham, 27 King Street, Cheapside—or to the care of Sir Wm. Betham, Dublin."

My own recollection of Matilda Betham is particularly vivid. When I was a very young girl, she used to drop in occasionally to my mother's tea-table on a summer evening, and charm us with talk about M^{me}. de Staël, Coleridge, Southey, and the days of the great French Revolution. She lodged at that time, I think, in Lamb's Conduit Street, which she liked for its proximity to the British Museum, where she was a constant student in the old Reading-rooms of dismal memory. She generally carried a big basket and a Brobdingnag umbrella. From the depths of this basket (which, besides the writing materials she had been using at the Museum, contained her cap and all kinds of miscellaneous marketings) she would sometimes bring out some magazine of many years gone by, and read aloud, with not ungraceful emphasis, a poem of her own. She had a large, round, jovial face, bright blue eyes, a mobile mouth, and somewhat short grey hair which strayed from under her cap all round her neck "in silvery slips," like a man's. In fact, she was not unlike the portraits of Coleridge. Her eccentricities of dress were proverbial. My father once met her in a frequented London thoroughfare serenely walking in crimson velvet slippers, and followed by a train of little ragamuffins, to whose "chaff" she was good-humouredly indifferent.

Miss M. Betham-Edwards, in the above-named contribution to *Fraser*, alludes to honourable mention made of her aunt in vol. i. of the *Retrospective Review*; but has apparently forgotten that Matilda Betham was also playfully included by Leigh Hunt among a string of other poetesses in his *Fest of the Violets*:—

"Betham, Blackwood, Bowles, Bray, and Miss Browne, too, were there; What a sweet load of B's! But then what a despair! For I know not their writings. (I'm tearing my hair!)"

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES AT OXFORD.

Gairloch, Ross-shire: September 17, 1878.

Without wishing to dispute Mr. Cheyne's grounds for objecting to some of the statements in your notice of the Worcester College Catalogue, I may be allowed to note one or two points which would seem to make your remarks practically, if not formally, correct.

1. In calling the compilation of our Catalogue of archaeological books "the first serious attempt to carry out the scheme" (of specialising College Libraries), there was, I presume, no intention to claim for Worcester a priority in *beginning* the work of specialisation. I should not myself have used the phrase; but I venture to think we have given the first *indication* of a serious attempt.

2. I am delighted to hear of the specialised supplementary Catalogue which Balliol printed in 1872; but I can only say that I have neither seen it myself nor heard it spoken of by others. Besides, I should think it desirable for colleges to print catalogues of the books in their special departments every five years, if not oftener. Were they at the same time to adopt a uniform system of type and paper, they might considerably simplify the work of cataloguing for larger libraries.

3. I have myself enjoyed the privilege of borrowing a book from Balliol Library; but I doubt whether but for my personal acquaintance with the librarian I should have done so. College

libraries should have stated hours (as is the case at Worcester) at which an assistant should attend to give out books to any resident graduates who might apply for them.

May I add that I should not have troubled you with these remarks were it not that they may throw some light upon the question of the relation between the Bodleian and other libraries in Oxford—a question which I know is regarded by no one more earnestly than by Mr. Cheyne?

E. WALLACE,
Librarian of Worcester College.

SCIENCE.

A Treatise on the Cycloid and all Forms of Cycloidal Curves and on the Use of such Curves in dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, &c., and of Matter projected from the Sun. By Richard A. Proctor. (Longmans.)

"A GREAT deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage." The same writer * proceeds to say, "the fact is that, in order to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can." Mr. Proctor has recognised the truth of the witty canon's remarks and has several times made the plunge. This last volume shows his ability in another line: readers of his previous writings will have noticed his turn for geometrical work, and in a footnote to the present volume we are told that through his liking for geometrical studies he knew very little of the Differential Calculus and scarcely anything (strange to hear) of astronomy when he took his degree. Much of the present work, though it now sees the light for the first time, is taken from notebooks drawn up at Cambridge: for the proofs, which are very neat, the author claims in many cases the merit of novelty. We have seen many accounts of the properties of the curves discussed in this work, but all are short, and the treatment is for the most part analytical. There is one noteworthy exception to this statement, an exception which Mr. Proctor did not become acquainted with till great part of his fifth section had been written. We refer to the full and able account given by Prof. De Morgan (*English Cyclopaedia*, "Trochoidal Curves"). This writer considers the curves from two points of view: the *trochoidal* mode, in which a circle rolls like a hoop on a straight line or on the circumference of another circle; and the *planetary* mode, "because it resembles the consideration of the manner in which a planet and its satellite move round the sun." Prof. De Morgan gives the preference to the latter mode, and assigns as his reason for an extended article of upwards of thirteen columns the fact that "there is no elementary work which treats of these combined motions, though some understanding of them is necessary even for the purposes of the most elementary astronomy." Mr. Proctor's first four sections are taken up with the proofs of the principal properties of the right cycloid, the epicycloids and the hypocycloids, trochoids and motions

in cycloidal curves. His definition runs thus:—

"The epicycloid (hypocycloid) is the curve traced out by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls without sliding on a fixed circle in the same plane, the rolling circle touching the outside (inside) of the fixed circle."

According to this definition no epicycloid is a hypocycloid, and no hypocycloid an epicycloid. In the last section we note a geometrical proof of Bernoulli's discovery that the cycloid is the path of quickest descent from one point to another point not vertically below the first. The cycloid is a curve of great interest. Chasles styles it "cette courbe merveilleuse," and it is remarkable that its figure and the discussion of its properties should not sooner have attracted the notice of geometers. The claims of Cardinal de Cusa (1454) and of De Bovelles (1500) may be set on one side, and we have little hesitation in assigning to Galileo the prime honour of considering the curve (about 1599) when he singled it out as suitable, from the elegance of its shape, for the form of the arches of bridges. To Roberval (of "Qu'est ce que cela prouve?" celebrity) we owe the area (1634) and properties of solids of revolution obtained from it (1644). To Descartes and Fermat we owe the mode of drawing tangents to it—the method of the former mathematician being an exceedingly elegant one, and applicable to all roulettes—which has been extended by M. Chasles. Passing by Torricelli, Slusius, Huygens, and our Wren and Wallis, we pause at the name of Pascal, who, by means of the method of "indivisibles," "surpassait les plus célèbres géomètres dans la recherche des propriétés de la cycloïde." The merit of Pascal consists in this, that, whereas previous discoveries had been concerned with the whole curve, his famous problems (proposed under the name of Amos Dettonville) were concerned with parts of the curve.* We notice that Mr. Proctor has not given any demonstration of these famous questions, possibly because they would not yield to purely geometrical methods, or because they were not required in the subsequent applications.

As the cycloid was a veritable apple of discord between the French and Italian geometers, so M. Chasles in his *Aperçu* claims for Desargues, on the statement of Lattire, as against Roemer (1674) the honour of the conception of the epicycloid. This was a natural step; as a geometrical problem, the merit consists in the application made by Roemer to practical uses. Newton rectified the curve in his *Principia*.

Mr. Proctor's fifth section is devoted to Epicyclics:

"How gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle in epicycle, orb in orb?"

While admitting his indebtedness to the article on Trochoidal Curves—there is ample evidence of independence and originality of treatment—he does not agree with De Morgan in some of his conclusions, and considers that he has misinterpreted some of the figures he gives. On this subject, however,

"doctors differ," and we believe that the able practical mechanist to whom both writers acknowledge their deep indebtedness sides with the former.*

These Epicyclics are the same as Mr. Perigal's Bicircloids: the work before us is considerably enriched by drawings furnished by Mr. Perigal.† As a consequence of reading De Morgan's article, Mr. Proctor has added a section on the equations to cycloidal curves. It is in this part of the work that we have come across the few errors we have detected in this elegantly got-up, carefully printed, and admirably illustrated monograph on the cycloidal curves. The errata in the earlier part of the book are mostly confined to the non-printing of accents over accented letters; we will, however, direct Mr. Proctor's attention to the following pages, on which we have detected more important slips: on pp. 59, 171 (r¹), 101, 181 (several typographical errors), 203, 204, 207, 215.

The seventh section consists of two papers on "The Graphical Use of Cycloids to Determine (1) the Motion of Planets and Comets, (2) the Motion of Matter Projected from the Sun," which have been printed in the *Monthly Notices* of the Astronomical Society. Nearly 150 problems are appended.

The whole work is a valuable contribution—complete, or nearly so, in its treatment—to the geometry of these most interesting curves.

R. TUCKER.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

(Second Notice.)

A Glossary of Words in Use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire. By E. Peacock.

A Glossary of Holderness Words. By F. Ross, R. Stead, and T. Holderness. With a Map of the District.

Bibliographical List. Part III. Completing the Work. Edited by J. H. Nodal.

A Grammar of the West Somerset Dialect. By F. T. Elworthy.

On the Dialects of Eleven Southern and South-Western Counties, with a New Classification of the English Dialects. By Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte. Two Maps. (Trübner.)

Two more Glossaries, but both far above the ordinary level. The Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, as many Southerners probably do not know, lie in the north-west of Lincolnshire, but just east of the Trent, embracing Winterton, Froddingham, Bottesford (Mr. Peacock's own manor), and Scotter. Although the Glossary is so limited as to "consist exclusively of words now or formerly in use" in these Wapentakes, yet the language may be considered typical for the whole of North Lincolnshire, and therefore to be limited by a line due east and west drawn just south of Louth and north of Lincoln. This part of the county forms a tolerably distinct variety of English, different from the southern division, which is

* This remark especially applies to the statement on Mr. Proctor's p. 195.

† This gentleman's *Contribution to Kinematics, Kinematic Astronomy of the Past and Future, &c.*, have made these figures familiar to many of us.

* Sydney Smith, *Conduct of the Understanding*, Part i.

* The most recent résumé of this subject is given in Principal Tulloch's book.

much more Midland in character. It is to this northern section that Tennyson's "Farmer" belonged. The only other Lincolnshire Glossary we possess (Brogden's) is not to be compared with Mr. Peacock's either in extent, or in explanation and illustration. Brogden's is a very dry book; Mr. Peacock's is really entertaining reading for an outsider; it is full of quaint anecdotes and illustrations, partly collected from old records (Mr. Peacock is a working F.S.A.), and partly written down from actual observation and memory, of phrases and conversations overheard in the village and justice-room. Mr. Peacock has long tried his hand at the literary writing of dialects, in his three Lincolnshire novels (*Ralph Skirlaugh*, *Mabel Heron*, and *John Markenfield*), and succeeds in roughly indicating most of the broad peculiarities of the dialect; but he does not attempt to indicate some of the finer distinctions. His Glossary might be read by a Londoner without conveying the faintest notion that short *a* and short *u* (the German sounds nearly) were totally different from his own. The peculiar treatment of the *th* in *then*, and at others with the *th* in *thin*, much the same as in Lancashire—is hardly sufficiently shown by simple *th*'. The *h*, which is never pronounced, is duly written in; and so on. The following are a few short specimens of his illustrations:—

"Set his beer up o' th' hud-end [end of hob] for a minnit to tak th' cowl air off." "I was once omust poison'd all thriff a gally-pot. My owd woman hed made some apple-pies, an' she'd ta'en a gally-pot she'd fun', an' putten it inside o' one on 'em to raise up th' crust. It look clean enif, but it hed hed blisterin' saue in it that I'd hed for our owd mare's leg, an' th' heat o' th' fire browt all th' poison out o' th' pot into th' pie." "He's a strange huncht [bad-tempered] an' queer man, he wen't let nobody come along side on him wi' owt slatein' 'em [saying something disagreeable to them]." Old woman concerning the Board of Guardians:—"Oh, sir, if th' board would nobut put me on another sixpence a week I wodn't thank ye to hev th' queen for my aunt"—that is, for "the greatest distinction that can happen to anyone." "That bairn o' thine should owt to go to boardin' school; he larns to talk strange an' plian wi' alus playin' about wi' farmin' lads." "When you've hull'd [shelled] them beans, throw th' swads [pods] to th' pigs." "There was thunner i' th' air, an' he couldn't get a waft o' wind."

There is no grammar of any kind prefixed, and the above examples, if put into usual spelling, would scarcely show any deviation from ordinary English, so that it would seem that Mr. Peacock has not yet paid attention to that extremely important part of dialectal work. But we must be thankful for the large amount of trustworthy material with which he has furnished us.

Proceeding to the west from Mr. Peacock's district we pass through the isle of Axholm between the Trent and the old Don, where the natives begin to find a little change of dialect, which, however, the stranger scarcely perceives, and if, instead of going on to Doncaster, he turns north and passes through Goole to Howden, on the other side of the Ouse, he will notice but slight changes still. When he reaches Market Weighton [Weet'n] the difference is, however, distinctly marked, and still further east lies the river Hull, running from Driffeld to Hull (pronounced

like *full*, without either *h* or *f*). This bounds Holderness on the west, and an imaginary line from Driffeld to Bridlington bounds it on the north, so that the district comprehends that curious peninsular beak of Yorkshire ending in Spurn Point. It lies therefore not exactly over against Mr. Peacock's district, but over against North-East Lincolnshire, which practically speaks Mr. Peacock's dialect. The broad expanse of the Humber keeps the dialects of North Lincolnshire and Holderness quite distinct, and the peninsular character of the district seems to have also kept Holderness distinct from the rest of Yorkshire. Anyone who will take the trouble to compare this Holderness Glossary with Mr. Clough Robinson's Mid-Yorkshire one, both of which have the pronunciation of every word marked in Glossic, will not fail to perceive the great difference between two such near neighbours, separated only by the Yorkshire Wolds.

It is pleasant to have to speak pleasantly of this important Glossary, written by two natives and a stranger (Mr. Stead), who, however, had had exceptional opportunities and used them well. This Glossary has an historical and grammatical Introduction—the latter of which is far too brief—and enters, on the whole, satisfactorily into pronunciation. Most of the words are fully illustrated by phrases in a kind of hybrid orthography, which, however, is partially explained at the end of the Introduction after some more extended examples, from which the following few lines will show some of the great peculiarities of the dialect—the omission of the definite article and of *r* before a consonant, and the conversion of *t* and *d* before *r* into the two sounds of *th*:—

"Gen. i., 1-2.—I' beginnin' God meead heaven an' ath oot o' nowt. An' ath was wi'oot shap, an' emty; and dahkness was uppa feace o' deep. An' sperit o' God storred uppa feace o' wathers."

"When in com Tonkéy [the turnkey], and thus he did say—

"Noo, my lads, ti y'r quhathers [quarters] you all mun away."

"You wadn't think Ah was a varry poleyt chap, wad ye? Naw, ah know you wadn't, bud I is—a varry poleyt chap; ah yance gat threehaupence fo' my poleytiness. Ah was stoopin doon hard at wark when up cams a swellish soart of a chap iv a gig, and a woman wiv him. Sooa he bawls oot, 'Hey there, my man, open that gate.' Thinks Ah ti mysen, whau's thoo, odherin [ordering] fooka aboot leyk that? Varry weel, then, Ah just leeks [looks] ower my shooder [shoulder] at him wi'oot gerrin up [getting up], an Ah shoots [shoots], 'Thoo ma' oppen it thysen,' &c."

Part III. of the Bibliography completes this very useful work. The first two parts were edited by Mr. Skeat; Mr. Nodal, who succeeds him as secretary, has edited the present part, which contains the titles of books relating to the Scotch, American, Irish, Gipsy, Chinese, and Slang varieties of English. A capital index to the whole has been added by Mr. Axon.

Any language consists of two parts: significant sounds (words, vocabulary), and the method of connecting them (grammar). The greater number of dialectal books, including glossaries, are confined to outline sketches of the sounds, as conveyed by some not particularly well-devised alterations of ordinary

spellings, with their meanings. Few attempt to give a real notion of the grammar. It requires a native, or a person of peculiar acuteness in catching native phraseology and habits of thought, to register the grammatical uses with any degree of certainty. The Rev. W. Barnes's *Dorset Grammar*, published many years ago by the Philological Society, almost led the way. Dr. Murray's *Dialect of the South of Scotland*, however, first laid the lines on which such grammars should be constructed, and Mr. Elworthy's *Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset* is admirably worked out upon them. Not a native himself, but living on his own property in West Somerset in constant intercourse with villagers and labourers, with an acute ear for sounds, and a remarkable facility of reproducing them, and of catching the idiomatic construction of any language which he can hear, Mr. Elworthy is peculiarly well gifted and circumstanced for undertaking the work. His special treatise on the pronunciation forms a preliminary work, in a former issue of the English Dialect Society, and a note by Dr. Murray, who stayed a fortnight with Mr. Elworthy for the purpose of bathing his ears in the sounds, corrects some few of the appreciations there made by the present writer—for which he had only four days' work with Mr. Elworthy alone—so that the exceedingly remarkable pronunciation of this district may now be considered well known. Mr. Elworthy's Glossary, which will contain no word not actually heard in use by himself, is still to come. But the present Grammar, in which every point of interest is fully considered and illustrated, and which had the advantage of Dr. Murray's revision (during the visit already named) while passing through the press, is the most remarkable contribution which has been made to English dialectal literature. Every dialectal phrase in the book is printed fully in Glossic, and then translated, and readers of dialectal literature will observe how utterly impossible it would have been to guess the sounds from the usual hybrid orthography. The conjugations of the important verbs in their various forms are all illustrated by separate sentences: thus for the past interrogative form of *to do* (observe that *r* is always the true Indian "cerebral," the tip of the tongue pointing down the throat, and that the *t*, *d*, in connexion with this *r*, and often *l*, are likewise cerebral):—

Daed aay (or *ees*) *lai'n dheer mui pik*?

Did I lend thee my pick-axe?

Daeds dheer tuul dhu shéep z-maw'nén?

Didst thou tell (i.e. count) the sheep this-morning?

Daed uur béespai'k dhu mau'ürt u bëoch'ur Truyp?

Did she bespeak the lard of butcher Tripe?

and so on for every mood and tense, affirmative and negative, and both simple and negative interrogative for all auxiliary verbs, a different phrase being used each time, showing a wonderful command of the dialect. At the end several longer examples are given, two from the dictation of an old peasant, and also the whole book of Ruth for contrast with Dr. Murray's Teviotdale version of the same. A careful comparison

of these will bring out the difference between Northern and Southern English very clearly. The West Somersetshire is a transition between the typical Southern English of Somersetshire and the Devonshire, and contains many sounds unknown in the former.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte is a veteran at dialectal work. His own personal labours on the Basque dialects and varieties are well known. Besides this he has worked hard at the French and Italian and Uralian dialects, causing many translations to be made in them for the purpose of comparison. His attention had long been given to the English dialects, and some years ago he printed privately many versions of the Song of Solomon, and two of St. Matthew's Gospel, into various English dialects, as written by the most trustworthy hands he could find. From a careful study and comparison of these, and of about 600 volumes of dialectal English publications, forming about the most complete collection known, he drew up a scheme of a classification of the English dialects. Circumstances having induced him to enter into this work more thoroughly, he made several journeys into different parts of England to collect information on those dialects which were not sufficiently represented. More particularly he was anxious to discover the forms *ich*, *ichy*, *utch*, *utchy*, *ees* for the pronoun I, which occur in Shakspeare's *King Lear*, in Gill's *Logonomia*, in *An Old Wiltshire Masque*, and in the well-known *Exmoor Scolding*. The present tract results from these enquiries. He was fortunate, under the guidance of Mr. Pullman, in finding *utch*, *utchy*, in the villages of Merriott and Montacute, two villages in the south of Somersetshire, near Crewkerne, bordering on Dorsetshire. In giving an account of this visit the Prince has taken occasion to revise his classification of the dialects in the West and South-west of England, and has given a valuable map containing his present views of the relations of all English dialects. This map is drawn up on a principle similar to that which the Prince first introduced for the Basque dialects. The various spots from which he has obtained information being laid down on a county map of England, he joins by straight lines those which seem to be related as subdialects, and places a figure in the polygon which represents the dialect. Thus he affects two important groupings, which are independent of the exact delimitation of the related kinds of speech. There are other ingenious contrivances too long to mention. The Prince reckons thirteen different dialects of England. It is very probable that some of these will be reduced hereafter to the position of subdialects. The Prince is, indeed, always anxious to point out that the word "dialect" as respects English indicates differences which would not amount even to a "subdialect" in Italy, France, or Spain. The whole of this paper, with the beautiful map which accompanies it, should be carefully consulted by all who wish to study this complicated subject.

On the whole, the English Dialect Society has to be congratulated on its publications for 1877. For 1878 the issue is not at present complete, only Tusser's *Husbandrie*

(edited by Mr. Payne and Mr. Herrtage) and a new edition of Mr. Dickinson's well-known *Cumberland Glossary* having appeared, of which we reserve consideration.

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

THE DANISH RHYME-CHRONICLE.

Den Danske Rim-kronike, trykt ved Godfred af Ghemen, Kjøbenhavn, 1495. Udgivet i fotolithografisk Facsimile. (Copenhagen: Budtz Müller & Ferslew.)

THE Rhyme-Chronicle, even if it possessed no historical or literary value, would be an object of great interest to bibliographers. It is the first Danish book that is known to have been printed, and it is the only printed book in Danish that dates from the fifteenth century. It was the special glory of Godfred af Ghemen, the Danish Caxton, that he could point to this really superb work as having proceeded from his press; and to this printer's pride we doubtless owe the fortunate circumstance that several copies of the first edition have been preserved. Much discussion has been wasted on the question, who was Godfred af Ghemen? We do not know much of him; what we do know resolves itself into the facts that he came originally from Holland, that he in all probability learnt his craft at the press of Faust and Schöffler, that he set up first in Gouda, then in Leyden, before he definitely settled as the first resident printer that had appeared in Copenhagen. Before his time, books intended for Denmark had been supplied by the presses of Lübeck and Paris.

The author of the poem is stated by Lyschander, in his *De Scriptoribus Danorum*, to be a certain Nicholas, Cistercian monk in the Monastery of Sörö. Its composition could not have long preceded its publication, for it closes with the death of King Christian I., which occurred in 1481. Godfred af Ghemen, in spite of his high reputation, cannot be complimented on the woodcuts with which he ornamented his works. The Rhyme-Chronicle opens with a deplorable example: it represents a king in harness, with all the insignia of royalty, and a great sword lifted in his right hand. Leaning against his legs is a gigantic shield, blazoned with the arms of Denmark. His mouth appears to be firmly gagged—a most inappropriate device, for in the Chronicle all the kingly personages come forward and tell their own story. The history begins, of course, in the dimmest cloud-land of legend. A certain mythical King Humble announces himself as the direct descendant of Japhet, son of Noe; his ancestor, Magog, he reminds us, settled in Skaane, in the time of Abraham, the grandfather of Sarug, 849 years after the creation of the world. After this startling information Humble retreats, and king by king comes forward, makes his little speech, and retires, till at last we begin to see light through the haziness of legend. Presently we come to King Amleth, that is, Hamlet, who relates at length the story immortalised by Shakspeare. He also, it must be recollected, is mythical; the only Hamlet that history recognises being a certain Jutish prince of that name. At last we get down to the Voldemars and "Cristern," that is,

Christian I., and there the Rhyme-Chronicle rather abruptly ends.

A very interesting question has been raised as to whether, after all, this 1495 edition was the earliest printed. Grundtvig was the first to start this doubt, in 1816. It rests on two expressions in the work itself: first the title, which says *thi Danske Krönnicke* well offuerseet oc raeth (rettet), (the Danish Chronicle well looked over and corrected); secondly, the final words, which speak of it as a *Krönnicke tryckt aff ny* (printed anew). Grundtvig suggested that the Low German translation, which exists in a MS. of the date 1500, was made from an earlier edition than that of 1495. Curiously enough, two years after this suggestion, four consecutive pages of a printed *Rimkrönike* were discovered in the binding of an old book in a library at Aalborg, and they were found to belong to a previously unknown edition. Grundtvig immediately asserted that they were a fragment of an edition of 1493, and a later editor, Molbech, is of the same opinion. It is difficult, however, to form any distinct judgment in a matter of this kind from four mutilated pages; and Chr. Brunn, the latest and most learned writer on the subject, is inclined to believe it to be just as possible that they may be a fragment of a lost edition printed in 1501 or 1504.

The book under our hands is a beautifully executed facsimile, in photo-lithography, of the quarto edition of 1495, by the same hands that have perpetuated Valdemar's *Laws of Sjælland*, another of the books of Godfred af Ghemen, issued ten years later, and other works in the Arnemagnean collection.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

Florence: September 21, 1878.

A gloom has been cast over the close of the Congress, which would otherwise have been a most pleasant memory to those who took part in it, by the sudden death of Prof. Seager, of the Catholic College at Kensington, and the former friend of Dr. Newman and Dr. Pusey at Oxford. His funeral, which took place last Thursday night, was largely attended by members of the Congress, *savans* from all parts of Europe and of all creeds.

The most important work which remained for the Congress to do on Wednesday was to determine the next place of meeting and declare the name of the successful candidate for the prize offered by the Italian Government for the best essay on the phases of Aryan civilisation in India. The place of meeting fixed upon was Germany, though the particular town has not yet been settled, and the successful prizeman was Dr. Zimmer, of Germany. Prizes were also decreed to Mahadeva Moreshwar Kunte, Pramatha Nath Bose, and Gerson da Cunha, of Goa.

Among the papers read since my last letter was written may be mentioned one by Mr. Cust on the non-Aryan languages of India, and another by Mr. da Cunha entitled "Materials for the History of Oriental Studies among the Portuguese." Mr. Leland read a paper on English Gipsy, in which he incidentally noticed a curious tinkers' slang founded on Irish Gaelic which is now fast disappearing. This was followed up by a paper on Rumanian Gipsy, by Dr. Constantinescu. In the North African Section we have had papers by Letourneux on the decipherment of the Libyan Inscriptions, by Lieblein on the city of Tyre and the name of "Jehovah," and by Lenormant and Fabiani on the Egyptian antiquities discovered in Sardinia and Rome. Prof. Schiefner

has made some very interesting remarks on certain peculiarities of the Caucasian languages, and Dr. Leitner has drawn attention to classical allusions to the Dard and to Greek influence on India. M. Lenormant exhibited a hematite cylinder with an Accadian inscription, on which a representation of Istar as the planet Venus is engraved, and he has further brought to light a new brick belonging to Lig-bagas, the earliest-known Chaldean king. The Chinese Section was opened by a highly interesting discourse on the present state of Chinese studies by the President, Dr. Legge. In this he described what is still wanting to complete the analysis of the Chinese characters. The other papers read in this section were as follows:—M. de Rosny on some ethnographic identifications relating to Indo-China and Malasia extracted from ancient Chinese writers; Mr. Wylie on the subjugation of ancient Corea; Prof. Von der Gabelentz on the possibility of proving a real connexion between the so-called Indo-Chinese languages; M. Cordier on the works of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai; the Rev. S. Beal on the Chinese translation of the *Vinaya-pitaka*; M. Nocentini on Matteo Ricci, the first Sinologist; and Mr. Berend on various questions relating to China, on the part of the Government of the United States; while MM. Andreozzi and Nocentini offered translations of a list of the names of natural products found in the *Pen tao kang mu*, and of the new additions to the Sacred Edict.

Among the works presented to the members of the Congress is a valuable account of the writings of Father Marco della Tomba, a missionary in India in the last century, which have been edited with introduction and notes by Prof. de Gubernatis from MSS. in the Borgia Museum. The volume is dedicated to Prof. Benfey, and has been published at the expense of the Minister of Public Instruction. It contains an introduction to a journey through India in 1757; a short description of India, including Nepal and Tibet; accounts of the various religious systems of the Hindus and of their books; and translations of different Sanskrit works. To these are appended letters of Della Tomba, &c., translations of the *Mūlapanthi* and *Jñāna-sāgara*, books belonging to the sect of the reformer Kabir or Kavira, made by Della Tomba in the years 1761 and 1762.

The number of Orientalists assembled during the past week in Florence amounts altogether to 125, a large number when it is remembered that the tickets of admission were confined to recognised scholars. A *Bulletin* is about to be issued containing lists of the linguistic works published by the several members of the Congress.

A. H. SAYCE.

PROF. DE LAGARDE'S ESSAYS AND SEMITIC RESEARCHES.

PROF. DE LAGARDE is well known as a man of wide interests, singular boldness and sincerity, deep learning, and untiring zeal for philology. He complains that his labours are disregarded; we can assure him that this is not the case in England, and count upon the gratitude of many of our readers for the following brief account of his recent publications. There is much in his style and language which lends itself to adverse criticism, but we hope no one will misunderstand the frankness with which we have expressed some (by no means all) of our objections.

First on our list comes *German Writings* (*Deutsche Schriften*, Göttingen, 1878), a collection of highly original essays, bitter as gall, bristling with egotism, but overflowing with *Geist*, and ennobled by an uncompromising love of a vigorously-conceived ideal. On almost every page there is something provocative of vehement contradiction—most of all in the two essays which have to do with religion. The colossal assumptions, which no doubt Prof. de Lagarde is prepared to substantiate, on the origin and course of

Christianity cannot, however, here—or, we should think, anywhere—be criticised. The author's intense dislike to Semitism, and his preference of pre-Tridentine Catholicism to Protestantism, will hardly be intelligible to a sober Englishman. By far the most practically useful part of the book is the essay on the law of public instruction. German schools and universities receive many hard hits, and English observers of German life will hail with delight Prof. de Lagarde's courageous attack on the cramming system of the *Gymnasien* and the paragraph-dictation of the universities. The want of a genuine German ideal is another of the fixed ideas of our author, who appears to think that Providence has reserved for Germany the discovery, or rather re-formation, of a religion which will harmonise with all the demands of modern (German) culture. It would be interesting to have E. von Hartmann's opinion of the somewhat inconsistent theism which our author maintains. University reformers and the handful of competent students of the history of Biblical religion are the only English readers to whom we can recommend this volume. We give a more cordial welcome to Prof. de Lagarde's collected philological "chips," entitled *Symmetika* (Göttingen, 1877). It contains, besides reviews from the *Göttingen Anzeigen*, and some letters and shorter papers from the *ACADEMY* and elsewhere, a reprint of the author's English paper "On the Classification of Semitic Roots," which appeared originally in a work of Bunsen's; also a full account of a valuable and little-known collection of Hebrew MSS. at Erfurt; a fragment of the original Greek work of Africanus the physician (comp. Saumaise in the *Exercitationes Plinianeae*); poetical translations from Hafiz by Rückert; and fragments of the Greek work of Epiphanius on weights and measures. The collection is of the greatest value, not only to philologists proper, but to all who are interested in the East. The review of Olshausen's text-criticism of Genesis deserves special attention, from the bold and independent assertion of Ezra's complot of the Pentateuch. (There is an equally bold, but more thoroughly arbitrary, hypothesis on Isaiah hidden away in a note on page 142.) That of Dr. Payne-Smith's Syriac *Thesaurus* is marred by the ultra-German violence of its personalities, which suggest the thought that some malicious *jinn* are the real authors of certain passages, out of revenge for Prof. de Lagarde's hatred of Semitism.

Semitica is the title of a series of dissertations contributed to the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. The first and only part as yet published contains emendations of Isaiah and explanations of some "Chaldee" words. Textual emendation is a department for which the author is peculiarly fitted by his bad as well as his good qualities. That contempt for the opinions of others which he loses no opportunity of expressing often stands him in good stead in dealing with an obscure passage; and of his critical acuteness, marred though it be by rashness and weakness in exegesis, these pages supply abundant proof. We notice a (to us) new explanation of the word Messiah, which will doubtless be criticised by philologists (comp. Nöldeke, in *Z. d. M. G.*, current number).

Lastly, a translation of Prof. de Lagarde's valuable exposition of the name Yahveh (Jehovah), from the competent pen of Mr. Archibald Duff, of Montreal (one of the Professor's old students), has come out in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July, and we strongly recommend it to those who have not access to Prof. de Lagarde's edition of St. Jerome's *Psalter*, in which the original appeared. It is characteristic of this very independent scholar that he was not aware that Clericus had anticipated him in his explanation of the form Yahveh as "Hiphil." That is "echt Lagardeisch"—to condemn Biblical critics *en masse*, without any adequate knowledge of what they have done and are doing. The reason—a sufficient one—is, that Prof. de Lagarde is doing the work of at least six

men, and had to content himself for twelve years with masterships in *Gymnasien*, *Real-schulen*, and girls' schools.

SIR RICHARD JOHN GRIFFITH, BART.

IN opening the proceedings of the Geological Section of the British Association, at the recent meeting in Dublin, Dr. John Evans, the President, referred with peculiar pleasure to the fact that the veteran geologist of Ireland, Sir Richard Griffith, was "still living to enjoy his well-deserved honours." From news, however, which has recently come over from Dublin, we regret to learn that these words, though spoken but little more than a month ago, are no longer applicable. Sir Richard's life, which closed last Monday, had extended to the remarkable length of ninety-six years, and thus covered the entire period of the origin and development of geology as a science. He was born, indeed, before the foundation-stones of modern geology had been laid; before Hutton had published his philosophical *Theory of the Earth*, or William Smith his famous *Tabular View of Strata*. Still more striking, perhaps, is the fact that Mr. Griffith was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London as far back as 1808; at a time when Murchison was a young ensign in the Peninsular War, and when Lyell must have been a schoolboy only eleven years of age.

At different periods of his long life, Sir Richard Griffith held a variety of official appointments in Ireland, and rendered such signal service in developing the agricultural resources of the country, and in the construction of roads and other engineering works, that he was created a baronet by Lord Palmerston. To geologists, however, Sir Richard is best known by his noble map of Ireland—a map which remains a monument to his unwearied labour in examining the geological structure of the country, and to the great sagacity which he brought to bear upon the interpretation of that structure. This map was commenced in 1811, from his personal observations supplemented by those of Greenough; and it was completed in time for presentation to the British Association at their first Dublin meeting, in 1835, when he presided over the Section of Geology and Geography. His valuable Report on the Coal-producing Districts of Tyrone and Antrim was written in 1818, but remained unpublished for eleven years. In appreciation of the Map of Ireland, the Geological Society of London awarded their Wollaston Medal to Sir Richard Griffith in 1854; while the University of Dublin conferred upon him its degree of LL.D. In the nomenclature of palaeontology Sir Richard's memory will survive in the genus of Carboniferous trilobites, which was dedicated to him, by General Portlock, under the name of *Griffithides*.

F. W. RUDLER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Atmospheric Hydrogen Peroxide.—There has recently appeared in the *Berichte der deut. chem. Gesellschaft* a very exhaustive report by Em. Schöne of Moscow on the amount of peroxide of hydrogen present in air and in atmospheric deposits. It is divided into four parts (see vol. xi., pp. 482, 561, 874, and 1028), and gives the details of a lengthy investigation, extending from July 1, 1874 to June 30, 1875; it is one which has evidently been conducted with wonderful patience and care. During the year he examined 215 specimens of rain and hail, and snow and sleet were tested on 172 occasions, making altogether 387 specimens submitted to examination. Seven samples of rain and 86 of snow appeared to contain no peroxide, or so small a quantity that it was left open to doubt and was recorded as 0. The deposits brought by the equatorial currents always contained more

peroxide than those falling at times when the polar current opposed them; and when the polar stream of air predominates the relatively smallest yield of peroxide is obtained. The amount attained a minimum in December and January, very slowly increased till April, was very much higher during May and June on to July, when it culminated. During the next three months it fell rapidly, and in November again very slowly approached the minimum. The hail of summer contained a comparatively large amount of the peroxide, although it is less abundant in hail than in rain; and the winter rain yields more of this compound than snow falling at the same period. The total amount of hydrogen peroxide which reached the earth's surface during the year is computed by the author to have amounted to 109.4 milligrammes to the square metre—that is to say, in 599.9 litres of water—or 1.049 kilog. to the hectare. The peroxide present in the air in a state of vapour was collected and determined by producing artificial dew with the aid of freezing mixtures, and it was found that the rise and fall in the amount so obtained corresponded and went hand in hand with the numbers obtained by testing the atmospheric deposits. The diurnal variation was studied, and it was ascertained that the maximum amount was present at about four o'clock in the afternoon, after which it diminished, the minimum being attained between midnight and 4 A.M. The air of a large hall, which had been unoccupied for four weeks and the windows of which were closed but were not air-tight, was observed to contain an average of 0.17 c.c. peroxide in 1,000 cubic metres. In dew artificially deposited in a badly-ventilated room there was no peroxide; its presence, however, became manifest as soon as the windows were thrown open. Dew and hoar frost deposited during the last hours of the night appeared to be pure water; in dew collected during the evening hours peroxide was met with, the amount being 0.05 gramme to the litre. The peroxide is present in fog, and is apparently more abundant in spring than in autumn. The amount of peroxide present in any atmospheric deposit varies with the altitude at which that deposit has been formed; the greater the altitude at which the condensation takes place the greater is the quantity of peroxide which it will contain. This is doubtless due to the decomposition which that substance must undergo when exposed to organic vapours rising from the earth's surface. In the air itself there is but little peroxide, the maximum quantity observed being 14 c.c. in 1,000 cubic metres of air. The author points out the scientific advantages which would attend systematic observation in this field at our meteorological stations.

Pseudobrookite and Szabóite.—Koch describes, under the name of pseudobrookite, a rhombic mineral from the Aranyer Berg, in the Siebenbürgen, having the composition:—

Titanic acid	52.74
Iron peroxide	42.29
Alumina	Trace
Lime and magnesia	4.28
Loss by ignition	0.70

100.01

The mineral is dimorphous with menaccanite or ilmenite. The crystalline form, habit, and the physical, and in certain respects also the chemical, properties of the mineral are those of brookite; but closer examination shows it not to be that mineral. Szabóite is a triclinic mineral, which closely resembles pyroxene in appearance. It is composed of—

Silicic acid	52.35
Iron peroxide	44.70
Alumina	Trace
Lime and magnesia	3.12
Loss by ignition	0.40

100.57

Chemical constitution and crystalline form at first sight recall babingtonite, but the resemblance is not supported by further investigation (*Mineralogische und Petrographische Mittheilungen*, 1878, i., 77).

Cast Manganese.—Jordan has presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris a specimen of fused manganese, obtained by smelting manganese ores in the blast furnace. About 10 per cent. of the metal is lost during the operation, and it seems not improbable that the metal is volatile at higher temperatures. The manganese appears to be very stable, the specimen above referred to having undergone no perceptible change in six months. It consists of

Manganese	84.960
Iron	8.550
Carbon	5.700
Silicium	0.660
Sulphur	0.035
Phosphorus	0.005

99.910

In one specimen the percentage amounted to 87.4 (*Compt. rend.*, 1878, No. 22).

Expansion of Bismuth.—Marx directs attention to an experiment which admirably illustrates the force with which a metal like bismuth expands during the act of solidifying. He dips a long and narrow glass tube into the melted metal, and sucks it up the tube to a height of eight or ten inches. On allowing it to cool, the tube is shattered, often with explosive violence. The tube cracks along its length, and is broken up into long parallel glass rods or threads, which it would be difficult to produce by any other means (*Pol. Notizblatt*, xxxiii., 44).

Absorption of Carbonic Oxide by the Blood.—Gréhart's experiments of this subject have led him to the conclusion that if a man or animal be placed for half an hour in an atmosphere containing 1.779th of carbonic oxide, one half of the red corpuscles will have taken up sufficient of the gas to render them unable to absorb oxygen; by exposure to an atmosphere containing 1.1449th of carbonic oxide, about one-fourth of the red corpuscles are rendered inactive (*Compt. rend.*, 1878, lxxvii., 895).

Alum and Dysentery.—Dounon's observations go to show that dysentery caused by the introduction of *Anquillula stercoralis* and *dysenterica*, *Anklystoma dysenterica*, &c., into the intestinal canal by means of polluted water, may be avoided by dissolving alum in the water, although this is, of course, a less desirable method than that of boiling the water. The treatment with alum has, it is said, been successfully used by the natives of Annam from early times; while for several years it has completely protected the French troops in Cochinchina from this dreadful scourge (*The Chemical News*, 1878, xxxviii., 24).

An interesting résumé of the present state of our knowledge of the synthetical processes which are in operation in the bodies of animals has just been published by E. Baumann. It is entitled: *Ueber die synthetischen Prozesse in Thierkörper* (Berlin: Hirschwald, 1878).

BOTANY.

A SHORT paper by Dr. Cossar Ewart "On the Life-History of *Bacterium termo* and *Micrococcus*, with further Observations on *Bacillus*," will be found in No. 188 of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society. Dr. Ewart attempted in a series of carefully-conducted experiments to determine whether *Micrococcus* was a distinct organism, or merely a phase in the life-history of some common *Bacterium*, such as *B. termo*. He failed, however, to find *Micrococcus* developing into bacterial rods, and is driven to regard it (he tells us "in the meantime") as a distinct form, though he very evidently expects that future experiment will prove it to be the spore of a *Bacterium* in-

capable of germinating unless under very peculiar conditions. The details of Dr. Ewart's observations on *B. termo* are highly interesting, and his report on the effects of desiccation, of different temperatures and of ebullition on *B. termo* and *Micrococcus* will prove of value in future experiments. The further observations on *Bacillus* deal with phases of *B. subtilis*, which are described in comparison with *B. anthracis*, so well known through Dr. Ewart's researches.

FOLLOWING the above paper in the *Proceedings* is one by Mr. Patrick Geddes and Dr. Ewart "On the Life-History of *Spirillum*." Our knowledge of the *Vibrio* and *Spirillum* of Ehrenberg has, as the authors point out, made little or no advance since they were first described. Absolutely nothing was known about their reproduction. The zoogloea phase only was mentioned (by Prof. Lankester) and in a different form. The authors describe minutely the various phases of development, and point out the strong resemblance of the life-history of *Spirillum* to those of *Bacterium termo* and of *Bacillus*. In all these cases there is not only the same alternation of a resting with a motile phase, but also a similar lengthening into filaments, the protoplasm of which condenses into spores which divide and germinate. There are other but less important points of similarity. The authors are "very strongly of the opinion that the forms described by various authors as *Vibrio* are merely either (1) zigzag dividing *Bacillus*; (2) slightly waved *Bacillus*; or (3) undeveloped *Spirillum*, and hence that *Vibrio* should no longer be used as a generic term." We venture to think that few will regret its deace.

The Influence of Light on the Phenomenon of Motion in Swarmspores.—Dr. Stahl communicates to the *Verhandlungen der phys. med. Gesellschaft* (N. F., xii. Bd.) an interesting preliminary note of some experiments on the above subject. Beside the movements occasioned by currents of water which Sachs succeeded in imitating by emulsion, and by which Naegeli's figures are produced, swarmspores possess a peculiar progressive and rotating motion apparently caused by internal force. Dr. Stahl tells us he has attained the conviction, after a series of careful experiments, that the direction of this motion is determined by light, and is entirely independent of that motion caused by currents. The swarmspores so affected are called heliotropical (others appear to be indifferent to the influence of light). The movement in question of these heliotropical swarmspores is periodical, since the same individual at one time approaches the source of light and at another recedes from it. During such motions the colourless ciliated part is directed forwards. The direction is regulated by the intensity of the light; the receding motion being caused by a greater amount of light, and the approaching motion by a less. Swarmspores of the same stage of development act differently, according as they have been previously exposed to light or kept in darkness. A sudden abstraction of the guiding source of light causes stoppage of the periodical motions, and in many cases even of the usual advancing motion. Dr. Stahl promises a more detailed account of his experiments than could be given in this short announcement of his discovery.

THE "salmon-disease," *Saprolegnia ferax*, seems to have caused great destruction during the summer among trout and other fresh-water fishes. It grows very rapidly, and is not particular as to its host. Mr. George Brook (*tertius*) wrote last May in the *Naturalist* a valuable description of its mode of occurrence, &c. He also figured it, but very roughly, and he clearly did not understand its botanical position, since he seems to be under the impression that *Saprolegnia* and *Achlya* are the same. Mr. Brook sent specimens to Mr. Worthington Smith, who soon after published in the *Gardener's Chronicle* an accurate botanical description of the fungus. The plant has been

long known, but not until lately in the character of severe disease, which has shown every sign of becoming very common. It is to be hoped that some competent mycologist will further investigate the life-history of this fungus, with a view to checking its ravages.

MR. E. M. HOLMES, of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, has written a *Botanical Note-Book* (Christy and Son), intended to aid students in acquiring a practical knowledge of Botany. Its title of a Note-book is justified by the insertion of upwards of one hundred pages of schedules in which may be entered the characters of the plants collected by the student. It contains also a concise account of the modes of examining and describing plants, Charts of the Vegetable Kingdom, a Floral Calendar, and a List of Plants for use in medical schools. It is intended to be used along with such a book as Mr. Hayward's excellent *Botanist's Pocket-Book*.

THE fourth edition of Mr. Bentham's *Handbook of the British Flora* (L. Reeve and Co.), just published, contains very little alteration from the last. He has restored the Latin names to the first place, which in the third edition was occupied by the English ones, and has added four species recently discovered to be growing in Britain.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, September 4.)

FRED. SMITH, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair. Mr. Rutherford exhibited two specimens of an orthopterous insect, *Pulophus centaurus*, West., from Old Calabar.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited a specimen of the fruit of the so-called "locust-tree" (*Hymenaea conbaril*) from British Guiana, forwarded to Dr. Sharp from Mr. Harper—the fruit, on being opened, had been found to contain three living specimens of a weevil (*Cryptorhynchus stigma*, Linn.)—a cocoon containing the chrysalis of a moth, together with the remains of one or more such cocoons; and, lastly, a small parasitic hymenopterous (an Ichneumon allied to *Chelonus*).—Mr. Smith also exhibited a specimen of *Melolontha vulgaris* which had lately been found alive under turf at the bottom of a box in which the larva had been placed last April, thus making it appear probable that the insect assumes its perfect state underground a long time before making its actual appearance.—Mr. Champion exhibited a series of *Spercheus emarginatus* taken at West Ham, Essex.—Mr. John Spiller exhibited some so-called "jumping seeds" received from Mexico, and contributed remarks thereon.—The Secretary exhibited a photograph of a fossil-butterfly, *Prodryas Persephone*, Scudd., received from Mr. Scudder. The insect represented was in an excellent state of preservation, and had been found in the Tertiary formation of Colorado.—Mr. Smith stated that, having recently had occasion to refer to the Linnean Collection in the apartments of the Linnean Society, he regretted to find that it had been allowed to fall into a state of complete neglect.—Mr. Swinton communicated a paper "On the Vocal and Instrumental Music of Insects."—Mr. Waterhouse read a paper entitled "Notice of a Small Collection of Coleoptera from Jamaica, with Descriptions of New Species from the West Indies."

FINE ART.

Catalogue of the Mayer Collection. Part I. The Egyptian Antiquities. By Charles T. Gatty, Assistant-Curator. (Liverpool: Published by Order of the Committee.)

To the Committee of the Liverpool Free Library and Museum, and to the zealous labours of Mr. C. T. Gatty, the indefatigable Assistant-Curator of the Mayer Collection, the public is indebted for the production of a work which is of far more than merely local interest and importance. The Catalogue to which attention is now invited will, in point of fact, supply a want long and severely felt by travellers in Egypt—

a manual, viz., which will enable them to identify and, in some degree, to appreciate and understand the various sacred emblems, amulets, and images which are offered to them for sale, and which are seen emblazoned on the walls of the architectural monuments.

Mr. Gatty's unpretending but excellent Catalogue is not merely a bare inventory of the treasures of the Mayer Collection, but is enriched with careful descriptions of the principal and most typical specimens, with explanatory Introductions and with numerous woodcuts. Considering how much is learned by the eye, it is a pity that these last should be of such unequal merit. The cut No. 24, for instance, adequately represents the amulet intended, while the figure No. 97, on the same page, is a mere scratch; and it requires Mr. Gatty's assurance to make one believe that No. 510 is one of the curious Toad Lamps of Alexandria. We note here that the terra-cotta Phoenician figure, No. 423, described as a "Man" must surely be a woman. Following in the main the arrangements adopted in the Louvre, Mr. Gatty has divided his Catalogue into three Sections—the Religious, the Sepulchral, and the Civil. The directly Historical monuments, which might perhaps with advantage have had a Section to themselves, are distributed among the other three. To each section is appended a short but lucid Introduction, in which Mr. Gatty answers the most obvious questions which would be put by visitors to the Museum, or by travellers in Egypt; and in this work he has had the invaluable and generous assistance of Dr. S. Birch, of the British Museum. Many persons who see the Catalogue will be surprised at the extent and value for educational and artistic purposes of the splendid collection with which Mr. Mayer has enriched his adopted town. Among the rarest and most curious objects may be cited an alabaster vase bearing the standard name of Khufu (Cheops), the builder of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh; a woven belt dated in the second year of Rameses III.; and a pair of leathern slippers found at Atreeb (Athribis), near Benha, and inscribed in gold letters, "You will become strong since Christ has died." This last was found on a body—probably that of an early Christian ecclesiastic. It is much to be wished that a similar Catalogue to Mr. Gatty's could be published of other Egyptian collections in England; and especially of that belonging to Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, of Didlington in Norfolk. It is, moreover, to be hoped that the Liverpool Corporation will speedily continue the work which has been begun with so much credit to themselves, and will secure the services of Mr. C. T. Gatty to illustrate the Faussett and Rolfe collections of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, of which Mr. Mayer's munificence has made them the envied possessors.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

WILKIE'S LETTERS TO PERRY NURSEY.

I.

THE manuscript volume relating to Sir David Wilkie, recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, from which we have before extracted some original notes by B. R. Haydon

(see ACADEMY, October 28, 1876), contains, as we have already said, many original letters by Wilkie himself. As none of these appear to have been known to Allan Cunningham when he compiled his *Memoirs of the artist*, and as they are in themselves of considerable autobiographical and artistic interest, we have made large extracts from them, for the benefit of such of our readers as may feel interested in the matter. The letters are almost all addressed to Perry Nursey, Esq., Little Bealings, Suffolk.

"24 Phillimore Place,
Kensington Oct^r 18, 1816

"Your letter dated the middle of last month came here while I was upon a tour into Flanders & Holland from which I have been returned but a few days. To you who can admire like an artist both the works of the pencil & those characteristic features in nature from which those works must take their origin the rout I took would have been particularly interesting. It brought me in the way of seeing some of the finest works of the Dutch & Flemish artists & also made to pass in review before me the whole material from which they drew their subjects & formed their style of painting. One might have fancied that each district had a character that marked it as the school of one of the masters. I remember you pointed out some places near Ipswich as likely to have furnished models for Gainsborough's style of landscape. The resemblance was considerable, but Gainsborough's style was by far too general a representation of nature to give an idea of the inveteracy of the resemblance between the Dutch & Flemish pictures & their originals. Every object I saw indeed in my journey put me so much in mind of what I had seen in some picture that nature itself seem'd forestalled & I could not help reflecting that if Holland or Flanders should again produce a great painter he must go abroad for his subjects if he intends to be original for his own country is completely exhausted.

"At Antwerp & the Hague I had great pleasure in seeing a number of the pictures I had formerly seen in the Louvre. As they were not hung up I saw them to very great advantage, and among them saw many a jewel that I had neglected to find out in the great wilderness they were in before.

"At the Hague I met with an artist who was very much surprised that so many pictures of the English school should be found to crack & fade. I told him that their reputation for fading was in some degree a gross calumny, but that for their cracking one & all of us must plead guilty to that. He wondered what we used in our colours, for he said that a cracked picture either ancient or modern is quite unknown in Holland. From what he said of the vehicles they now use (drying oil & mastic varnish) it must be the same with ours, & that the difference must either be in the purity of their oil or in a more careful use of the varnish. The Dutch & Flemish painters however in guarding against the effects of time have not been able to guard against that powerful auxiliary of decay, the picture cleaner. Those admirable works that have come back from Paris are now suffering after all the hazzards of their journey under this terrible personage. I saw a fine picture of Vandyke at Antwerp undergoing a thorough scouring, some others were intended for the same process, & at the Hague some of the pictures of Ostade Jean Steen & Paul Potter had been partially rubbed into the very 'heart's core' & are now out of all harmony & keeping.

"At Antwerp I had much pleasure in visiting the house that belonged to Rubens. In the Great Church I saw his three pictures restored, and at other places saw many very fine pictures of this master. It is very surprising how the works of this man could have been executed. The plan you recommend of employing pupils on the subordinate parts was certainly adopted by him, but the forming of such pupils & the getting them after they are formed to be contented to work from the ideas of another seems the great difficulty. It would however be a most desirable thing for an artist, & if a student could adapt his early efforts so as to be useful in this way without cramping his own genius it would be advantageous to both parties."

"Kensington 30 Jan^y 1818

"I was much gratified by your very obliging letter, and with your speculations upon the country I was lately visiting. The Highlands have lately become a

subject of great interest here in the South from the works of that great unknown the Author of *Waverley*. Another work by the same author is now out which gives a most lively picture of what the Highlanders were about a century ago, I mean *Rob Roy*. This book is thought not equal to the former works of the author but it is a work of great genius, & to you who have a relish for the scenes & the people it describes would furnish great delight.

"Agreeable to your request about the Prints of the Rent Day I beg to state to you that a parcel has just been sent to the White Horse, Fetter Lane, containing two prints of the very best impressions."

After some remarks about subscriptions to the *Cut Finger*, &c., Wilkie goes on:—

"When in Scotland I began a small picture of Walter Scott and his family which I made a sort of subject of by putting them in the dresses of the common people of the country. This I intend to have engraved by Raimbach when the *Cut Finger* is done, & altho' it will not go as one of my series I expect it will have success as a literary Print."

"Phillimore Place, Kensington
Oct²⁷, 17th 1818

"My Picture of the *Wedding* is about finished and I am only waiting for the means of getting it introduced at Carlton House. For my sketch of the Chelsea Pensioners I am not yet satisfied with it, and am altering it very much from what it was when at your house. The Duke has not yet seen it but I wish to have it ready to show when he next comes to England.

"Sir Thomas Lawrence you would see by the papers has had a commission from the Prince Regent to go to Aix La Chapelle to paint portraits of some of the distinguished characters there assembled. He is to paint fifteen pictures, & I understand the Prince has fitted him out for the occasion in the most magnificent style possible.

"Mr. West tho' very infirm and an invalid is now engaged in completing his large Pictures which were painted by the King's order for Windsor Chapel. They consist of a series from Scripture subjects, and I believe he intends getting some place erected for them to make a grand exhibition of them and a number of his other pictures in the spring."

"24 Lower Phillimore Place
Kensington 30th Dec^r

"A great deal of interest has been lately excited amongst artists as well as amongst other kinds of adventurers by the proceedings at Aix La Chappelle. Sir Thomas Lawrence has attracted great notice and has received peculiar marks of favour from all the great people. A friend of his who is in correspondence with him tells me that he has painted both the sovereigns & leading ministers, and that his portrait of the Duke de Richelieu has excited great admiration. He is now at Vienna painting portraits of the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Schwarzenburg and report says he is to proceed to Rome to include in the series a portrait of his Holiness the Pope. It is curious to consider that in this case Sir Thos. Lawrence will have painted more & greater crowned heads than any painter that ever lived. His friend assures me that the personal respect that has been paid to him has no parallel except in that we read of in the histories of Leonardo da Vinci and Tician.

"Mr. Dawe who has also been employed in a similar way tells me that French Art is in the estimation of these foreigners *put down*. He himself is engaged to go to Russia to paint a Gallery of portraits for the great Emperor.

"To go from such great doings to what such as we are doing at home is a great transition, but I may state to you that I am to have the print of the little *Cut-finger* out on the 16th of next month. It is now entirely finishing and at this time printing, and I think a very beautiful engraving. The *Blind-man's Buff* is put in hand for the next.

"I have just finished the picture of Mr. Edward's house, the subject of which is *Gipsys mending china*. It looks tolerably well for a small picture. The Duke of Wellington's sketch I had to alter very much from the one I began with you.

"A Friend of Walter Scott's called upon me the other day with a great variety of news of that gentle-

man and his projects; another series of Tales of my Landlord is to be out soon, one of which is under the Title of *Lammermuir*. The sale his works have had in America is quite extraordinary, but from this he derives no other advantage than the moral influence which his genius must produce wherever his works are circulated."

"Kensington, August 8th 1819

"There is but little passing in London now either about the arts or anything else. Lawrence has not yet returned. The last accounts of him were from Rome, where he had been received & treated with due honors, and I understand the natives of that place were acknowledging that his pictures were the finest exhibitions of that kind of art they had witnessed in modern times. Turner has set off for Rome about a fortnight ago. Calcott has just now returned from Edinburgh where he was for the first time: he was quite overwhelmed both with the magnificence of the place and with the hospitality of the people. He allows that Edinb. must be the finest city in the world. My friend Haydon has proceeded a great way with his Picture and intends making an exhibition of it by itself next spring."

"Kensington London Dec 28th 1819

"Our President Mr. West of the Royal Academy has for a long time been very ill and is now in a very precarious state. Having sustained as he has done his high reputation to so very advanced an age his demise would occasion a great change and will leave a vacuum [*sic*] that cannot at the present time be supplied.

"Sir Thomas Lawrence still continues abroad and we have heard at various times of the great respect which has been paid him, he has resided in the Pope's Palace at Rome, and has been accommodated and entertained by his Holiness in the same way as the Cardinal nephew. Chantry the sculptor has also been at Rome, and as he has met with an adventure not uncommon there now I shall relate it. When travelling from Rome to Naples he was attacked by banditti seized and carried to the Mountains (they say blindfolded). Here he was offered his ransom for 100 guineas which he accepted by giving a Draft for the money upon his Banker in Rome, and when the brigands were assured that the Draft had been honored & the money paid into the hands of their Bankers!!! they set him at liberty, probably well content that he had got off so cheap for it was known they had cut off a part of the ears of an English officer just before that, because he could not satisfy them with his ransom. Turner the landscape painter is also in Italy (some say by order of the Prince Regent) to make views; but this is doubted.

"Our friend Haydon has got a great way with his Picture; indeed has completed it all but glazings and tonings, &c. We earnestly hope it may advance him in every way. The head of Christ he has completed, whether it may be satisfactory to every one I do not know, but it is certainly a striking head. He is to exhibit it in a large room by itself this spring. You may probably have heard of the new Novel that has been expected from the great Unknown. Its name is *Ivan-Hoe*, but I hear it has met with a disaster, a Leith ship that had on board the copies that were to supply the London market in its passage a few days ago sprung a leak and the copies, if not the ship, are said to have been all destroyed. It is said to be a very fine thing; the scene is in Sherwood forest, and some of the characters are to be Robin Hood and Little John &c. with the manners and descriptions entirely English.

"Since you were in town I have been going on with the picture of the *Opening of the Will* which tho' interrupted by other things is greatly advanced. I have laid aside for the present the Duke of Wellington's picture till this is done; but have got the sketch of his Grace's picture all settled."

"Kensington, July 24th, 1820

"We have got our Exhibition over for the summer and our pictures are returned from that ordeal where merit for the time is determined by the first glance of an unthinking multitude. My Picture is now with me waiting orders from abroad to fix its destination.

With my other works I have been proceeding for some time, and have various pictures of which the *Chelsea Outpensioners* is the chief. This I am painting upon the scale of 5 feet by 3 making the figures of a much more efficient size than what I painted formerly. The background which will be Chelsea Hospital, I am to paint from drawings made upon the spot, and both that and the houses that come up to the figures are so well suited to my purpose that I mean to make a fact simile [*sic*] representation of them. There is another assistant which has been of great use to me in the Picture of the *Will*, which I mean also to try in this, i.e. a model in clay of the groups of figures which I am to make, and which by being properly coloured and put in a proper light and shadow [*sic*] is one of the most powerful helps next to nature itself for determining the effect of a great picture.

"This contrivance is a revival of the old system that is recorded of the Venetian and some of the Dutch painters, and to which they probably owed much of their science in this branch of clair-obscur for which they were distinguished. I have now by me the entire model of the figures Reading the Will, who are placed in a wooden box made with all the doors and windows of the apartment, and who, with the little tables, chairs, carpets, & even pictures on the wall, are painted of their natural colours, and, when a proper light is let in upon them through one of the windows, you will believe me when I say that it is one of the most beautiful sights that the eye of an artist can behold. To this I may say that I owed a degree of force and consistency in the effect of the picture that no other method could have secured me. This model has been lately seen by a number of artists with very great admiration.

"Since I have seen you we have lost our distinguished president, Mr. West, and have elected Sir Thomas Lawrence in his stead. Sir Thomas has brought with him from abroad a number of remarkable pictures a few of which I per favour have been allowed to see. These were the Emperor of Austria, the Pope, and Cardinal Gonsalvi. They are all of them very successful pictures, and of subjects that make them highly interesting. His Majesty George IV. has commanded that they should be exhibited, the whole by themselves, about 21 pictures, for the emolument of Sir Thomas, and has ordered that he should have the rooms now occupied by the works of the late Mr. West in Pall Mall for that purpose next year.

"This has given rise to a question as to the propriety of the portraits of these distinguished persons, friends of his Majesty, being exhibited to the public for a shilling, but the simple answer to this is, that there is no other way by which the public can be accommodated with a sight of them altogether—and, if the public are to have this accommodation, it seems quite natural that Sir Thomas should derive any advantage that may arise from it.

"Our friend, Haydon, has brought his picture out this year, and, so far as an exhibition can go, has been very successful. It has had a great run, and I suppose by this time may have taken 2,000 pounds. As the expenses however of an Exhibition are very considerable and the season is far advanced it is possible that the money realised may not be sufficient to indemnify him for the time spent upon the picture. It has therefore, been proposed by some gentlemen to set about a subscription for the purchase of the picture for a church or public building—and a subscription is accordingly set agoing for this purpose—and it is hoped will be successful.

"With regards to my engravings, another subject about which you have been pleased to take an interest, Mr. Raimbach has completed the etching of *Blind Man's buff* some months ago and an admirable etching it is! In a twelvemonth the plate may be done—I expect great things from it. As I have lately considered, from what I hear among print sellers, that my engravings should come out more frequently, I have engaged Burnett to engrave a smaller plate of the *Rabbit* [*sic*] on the Wall a candle light, of which I expect he will make a clever thing."

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A CAREFUL and highly finished etching from Mr. Lawson's admired *Moonlight Pastoral*, we believe, at the last summer's exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, has been executed for *L'Art*

by Mr. John Park, the young artist who produced two elaborate etchings from famous pictures of John Constable to illustrate Mr. Wedmore's article on that master in the same periodical. We are glad also to know that the proprietors of *L'Art* have obtained temporary possession of one of the most vivid and masterly sketches of Venice ever executed by Miss Clara Montalba, and that a reproduction of this remarkable sketch, by one of the modern mechanical processes most generally approved, will appear in an early issue. The eminently masculine art of Miss Montalba deserves to be generally popularised.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish during next month the volume on the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner which we have already announced. Mr. W. G. Rawlinson, the writer of the "Description" and the compiler of the "Catalogue," has in the course of his investigations made many discoveries of interest to those who care to have any knowledge of the great serial work of Turner; and with regard to the debated point as to whether Turner did or did not himself execute certain etchings for the *Liber*, Mr. Rawlinson has had the advantage of a letter from a recognised and practical authority in this matter—Mr. Seymour Haden—whose contribution to the discussion will be found to be printed in the forthcoming volume.

M. DALOU, who, apart from his recent monumental work for the Queen, is chiefly known by his quaint and simple portraits in terra-cotta or marble, and by the still quainter and simpler figures of peasant life or the life of the religious recluse, has very lately executed a terra-cotta figure of a *Woman Bathing*, which, while it is rendered strikingly life-like and real, retains the characteristics of style and happy form. The subject is, so to say, everybody's: the treatment, bold yet refined, is M. Dalou's own. It recalls Carpeaux, the master of the present artist, but with added distinction. The truth and life-likeness of the design are, one regrets to say, of rare occurrence in contemporary English work.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON will publish early next month *An Introduction to the Study of Painted Glass*, by A. A.

THE remains of the ancient bridge chapel, or chapel of Alle Solven (All Souls), as it was formerly called, at the east end of Rochester Bridge, have lately been brought to light by the pulling down of the bridge chamber and several old buildings that have grown up around. The existence of this chapel has always been known to antiquaries, but it has been so completely hidden away under later buildings that it is a matter of surprise to find how much of it really remains. The whole of the walls are preserved entire, and in many cases the stone mullions of the windows and the mouldings over the doors. One entrance still remains almost the same as when this little chapel was first founded at the end of the fourteenth century by Sir John Cobham, who with Sir Robert Knolles built the old bridge over the Medway, which took the place of a yet older one, built of timber, that was carried away by the ice in the reign of Edward I. Masses were at one time recited daily in this chapel for the safety of travellers passing over the bridge, and also for the souls of its founders, the three officiating priests being paid out of the bridge estates.

THE first competition for a Liebig memorial not having produced successful results, the competition, previously limited to the three artists, Reinhold Begas, of Berlin, and Wagnmüller and Gedon, of Munich, who were invited to send in designs, was afterwards thrown open to all German artists, and as many as eighteen sculptors, beside the three named, have lately sent in designs for this work. It does not seem, however, even now that any very great success has been achieved. Unhappily, most of the sculptors have undertaken to symbolise the many benefits that the great

chemist has bestowed upon mankind, and, as might be expected, have failed in expressing with due dignity the advantages of extract of beef and condensed milk. A fat child fed by its mother out of a tin of Liebig's beef-tea would be likely, it is to be feared, to be regarded rather in the light of an advertisement than of a personification of a useful discovery; yet this is scarcely more absurd than several of the impersonations that have been attempted. For instance, one of the competitors, in order to set forth the benefits that have accrued to agriculture from Liebig's discoveries, has actually represented his statue as rising in the midst of a sort of farmyard guarded by two huge oxen, destined presumably to be made into extract. Gedon alone, who is an architect rather than a sculptor, has seen the futility of all these attempts at symbolisation, and has left his pediment entirely free from allegorical representation; his statue of Liebig, however, is scarcely satisfactory, and it is suggested that it may be found possible to set Wagnmüller's figure, which is well-conceived and characteristic, upon Gedon's base, and thus by the combination of the two designs to arrive at a really effective result. It is not yet decided, however, how this may be. A third design by Begas is also much talked of. He represents the scientific benefactor of his race looking upwards as if suddenly catching a bright inspiration; he rests his left hand on a terminal figure of Diana, while his right is hidden in the folds of his mantle. Two groups representing Chemistry and Agriculture appear on the pediment, the former being personified by a naked youth driving a plough, with two Genii above him bearing the symbols of fruitfulness, and the latter by a grand Michelangelesque kind of female, attended by two Genii who are manipulating with retorts. Unfortunately, to the unlearned the retorts have the appearance of basins holding beef-tea.

WHILE we are considering in England the necessary steps to be taken for the preservation of our ancient monuments, it is interesting to learn that Italy also is at last aroused to the necessity of legislation on this subject, and has determined that strict watch shall be kept over all the great works of art and remains of the past that abound in her classic land. "The honourable Minister De Sanctis," we read in an Italian paper, "is more than ever resolved to constitute a Board of Direction of the Fine Arts, and also a central committee of surveillance, of which the Minister himself will be president." A great many names are mentioned of distinguished noblemen, architects, sculptors, and painters, who will compose this committee, and it is hoped that with their assistance Signor De Sanctis, who is Minister of Public Instruction, will be able to carry out the urgently needed protection. The Italians, first as creators, have also been the greatest of destroyers, and it is astonishing even now to find to what dangers works of art are exposed at the hands of ignorant officials or eccentric functionaries. The great monuments of art in Italy have not only a national importance, but are the heritage, as it were, of all the civilised world, and therefore it is the more incumbent upon those who have charge of them to see that they suffer no wrong. We rejoice to see that the Italians at length acknowledge this.

THE gallery of pictures belonging to the late Herr Oelzelt, one of the most considerable collections of modern pictures in Vienna, is to be sold this autumn. A few of the most important of the pictures have, however, been presented by the son of the collector to the nation, and have lately been placed in the modern division of the Belvedere Gallery. These are *The Last Commandment*, by Defregger; *The Spendthrift*, by Danhauser; *The Smith*, by Ganermann; *Christmas Day*, by Walkmüller; and *The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel*, by Führich.

SIGNOR GERMANO PROSDOCIMI, a miniature-painter of talent, has lately been made by King

Umberto a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. This artist recently received a commission from Prince Paul Demidoff to copy in miniature all the great master-works of the Dutch and Flemish School which form that Prince's magnificent gallery at San Donato. These miniatures, which are said to be most exquisitely executed, the Prince has had set in fans and has presented them to his wife the Princess Hélène.

BESIDE the articles noticed last week in the Exhibition number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* there is one that demands further mention as being of special interest to Englishmen. This is M. Duranty's critique of the English paintings at the Exhibition. It is always instructive to hear a foreign judgment of national work, and M. Duranty's sharp criticism, although of a kind which exaggerates defects for the sake of cleverly castigating them, is yet extremely serviceable in showing us many little characteristics that would be likely to escape an English critic. His clear view of the various currents that have agitated English art since the French Exhibition of 1855 is especially instructive as resulting from the observation of one standing on a hill at a distance and seeing how these same currents arise, cross each other, or intermingle. He notices particularly, as the "principal theme of English colouring," "une tonalité jaune et rousse, légèrement aigre, qu'avive du rouge, que du gris atténue, et qu'irrisent des nuances vineuses et violacées." This yellowness or, as we should call it, mellowness of tone was gained from the Dutch, but is also a national taste, due to the nature of the land, where a soft yellow haze so often prevails. We may pursue this tone, according to M. Duranty, from Reynolds and Crome downward, amid the utmost diversity of sentiment, to the paintings of Walker, Millais, Vicat Cole, and even to those of Alma Tadema, who, living in England, cannot escape this English mode of viewing colour. Another peculiarity that the French critic dwells upon is the large jaws assigned by painters to the maidens and wives of England. Even the hollow-eyed type of young woman that Mr. Burne Jones and his followers delight in—the type of the poetic soul—has, according to M. Duranty, the pronounced jaw-bone that testifies to the primitive instinct for prey, but which now only shows itself in "an unlimited appetite for roast beefs and sandwiches." The Belgian school is also reviewed by M. Duranty, but at less length than the English.

THE STAGE.

"LE MARI D'IDA."

SATIRISTS have often used the device of a fictitious world where might should stand for right, falsehood for truth, ugliness for beauty, and the like. It were perhaps a kindness to suppose that some such idea had entered into the minds of MM. Delacour and Mancel, the authors of the new piece which has succeeded Sardou's comedy *Les Bourgeois de Pont Arcy*, at the Théâtre du Vaudeville. Let us conceive, then, a society where a man who carries on almost openly an intrigue with a married woman is called—and by his own aunt—by no harsher name than *mauvais sujet*: where a husband with a sound head, a warm heart, and a nice sense of honour, is held to be "insupportable" merely because he is fussy, talkative, and generally ridiculous in a harmless fashion; and he and his wife, heretofore the object of the adoration of the *mauvais sujet*, are to be shaken off together in obedience to the maxim "Il y a des femmes que leurs maris rendent impossibles:" where the aunt aforesaid, who is cognisant of all this, and of more also, prides herself on her success in making her worthless nephew marry her daughter, an innocent girl of eighteen—a world, in fact, where

"Man and woman,

Their common bondage burst, may freely borrow
From lawless love a solace for their sorrow!"

It is impossible not to laugh—the situations are so ludicrous, the dialogue so sparkling, the fun so infectious; although the most lenient judge of offences against Commandment VII. must allow that the Comte de Saint Iman, with his grand name and his fine susceptibilities, would be a snob if he were not a scoundrel; and M^{me}. Colas, his too-trusting mistress, ought to have her ears boxed for being such a goose as to prefer him to her honest old husband, though he is head of a soap-manufactory (which she knew before she married him), and has a provoking trick of betraying the most delicate domestic details, and of snoring at Chopin till he bursts the buttons off his braces. Then there is the complaisant friend, M. Deripon, who lies through thick and thin to protect his beloved Count, whom he evidently regards as a hero, and sins, or tries to sin, mildly, in imitation of his great exemplar; and the impudent valet who thinks his master's present life a vast improvement on his past—quite a reformation, in fact—and talks with pious horror of the days before *notre maitresse* came upon the scene, when Caroline, Marguerite, and Emma divided his aristocratic house and heart between them, upsetting the furniture of the one, and the equilibrium of the other.

The authors could do better work than this if they chose to take pains: real dramatic power underlies this nonsense now and then; and there is one scene of genuine pathos, where M. Colas surprises his wife at the Count's house, but, on being made to believe that it is somebody else's come to see M. Deripon, sits down with his back to the door and a newspaper open before him, and even insists on the Count doing the same, while the lady escapes unseen by either of them.

The piece is excellently acted throughout, and especially by pretty M^{lle}. Réjane, who in the difficult part of M^{me}. Colas shows that she will soon be an excellent actress of high comedy. It is reported that Octave Feuillet's fine play *Montjoie* is to be the next piece at this house: the sooner it makes its appearance the better.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.

MUSIC.

M. LEMMENS gave a recital last Monday week on the large organ erected by M. Cavallé-Coll at the Trocadéro, in connexion with the musical department of the Paris Exhibition. He was assisted by his wife, M^{me}. Lemmens-Sherrington, of whom the current number of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* speaks in the following high terms:—

"M^{me}. Lemmens-Sherrington gave two airs of Handel like a great artist. In hearing this fine soprano organ, directed with such pure taste, it was easy to see that M^{me}. Lemmens has been long accustomed to interpret the masterpieces of oratorio before a public which respects and loves this kind of music, so difficult to acclimatise among ourselves, for this single reason, as it appears to us, that the choristers have always cost too dear in those artistic enterprises which have sought to make us acquainted with the great works of Handel and Bach, while every Englishman who knows music feels it an honour to take part gratis in the choruses of oratorios. M^{me}. Lemmens, of whom it is complained that she is not heard often enough even in England, where she resides, has all the qualities needed for the proper interpretation of Handel; a large style, a voice ample, equal, and of fine quality, and fluent vocalisation."

THE rehearsals of Gounod's new work, *Polyeucte*, have commenced at the Paris Opera, under M. Lamoureux, who has just recovered from a severe attack of scarlet fever.

WAGNER's *Götterdämmerung* was produced at Munich for the first time on the 15th inst., with the most brilliant success. The Brünnhilde of Frau Vogl and the Siegfried of Herr Vogl are spoken of as especially fine.

It is said that Mr. Carl Rosa has engaged Miss Violet Cameron, a vocalist hitherto known chiefly

in connexion with *opéra bouffe*, for his forthcoming season at Her Majesty's Theatre. Miss Cameron has a voice of no great power, but of very pleasing quality, and her purity of style contrasts favourably with the average of such artists.

WHILE on this subject we may mention that among performers in a very stupid burlesque now playing at the Folly Theatre is a Miss Annie Poole, whose natural gifts and vocal training will assuredly qualify her for higher-class work at no distant period, if in the meantime she be not spoiled by the influence of her surroundings.

BEETHOVEN's Ninth Symphony will be performed at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts on Monday evening, a chorus being especially engaged for that occasion. The rendering of the other eight symphonies in chronological order has been taken advantage of by many to whom the opportunities of hearing orchestral works at a low price are unfortunately few in this metropolis. Hence a generally expressed desire for the completion of the series.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

About some Fellows: or, Odds and Ends from my Note-Book, sq.	(S. Low)	2/6
Adams (N.), At Eventide, Discourses, or 8vo.	(Nisbet)	3/6
Ainsworth (J. H.), Bookwood, illustrated, cr 8vo.	(Routledge)	3/6
Banks (G. L.), The Manchester Man, or 8vo.	(Allingham)	2/6
Baynes (R. E.), Book of Heat, or 8vo.	(Stewart)	1/6
Beasley (B.), Stammering and Stuttering, their Causes, &c., 12mo.	(Hamilton)	1/0
Bourne (J.), Examples of Steam, Air, and Gas, 4to	(Longmans)	70/0
Burns (R.), Works, vol. iv., Prose, roy 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	15/0
Chambers (G. F.), Law relating to Rates and Rating, roy 8vo.	(Stevens & Sons)	12/0
Clayton (C.), Parochial Sermons, 5th ed., or 8vo.	(Seeley)	5/0
Cockton (H.), Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, illustrated, cr 8vo	(Routledge)	3/6
Dilworth (J.), Pictorial Description of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness, sq.	(Sunday School Union)	1/6
Dondney (S.), Monksbury College: a Tale of Schoolgirl Life, or 8vo.	(Sunday School Union)	2/6
Ethel Clemance; or, Home at the Laytons, by E. G. E., 12mo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Ferguson (F.), Popular Life of Christ, 8vo.	(Hamilton)	10/6
Gay (J. D.), Plevna, the Sultan, and the Porte, or 8vo	(Chatto & Windus)	6/0
Gladstone (W. E.), from <i>Judy's</i> Point of View, as shown in Cartoons, 4to.	(Judy Office)	2/6
Goddard (J.), Kaspar and the Summer Fairies, 12mo	(Marcus Ward)	2/6
Grandma and her Grandchildren, 12mo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Helfer (Dr. & M ^{me}), Travels in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah, and other Lands, 2 vols., 8vo.	(Bentley)	21/0
Hensman (A.), Anatomical Outlines for Use of Students, part 2, 4to	(Longmans)	3/6
Higgs (J.), Fugue, 8vo	(Novello)	2/0
Holmes (R.), Use of Tobacco by Young People, 12mo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Hope (A. R.), Young Rebels: a Story of the Battle of Lexington, or 8vo.	(Sunday School Union)	2/0
Hughes (J.), Practical Course of Arithmetic for Young Students, 12mo	(Hughes & Co.)	2/6
Huntington (F. D.), The Fitness of Christianity to Man, or 8vo	(Nisbet)	2/6
Leslie (E.), The Chained Book, 12mo	(Sunday School Union)	1/0
Livinge (R.), Handbook of the Diagnosis of Skin Disease, 12mo	(Longmans)	4/6
Longfellow (H. W.), Poetical Works, vol. viii., 18mo	(Routledge)	1/6
Lord Lynne's Choice, and Ingledew House, cr 8vo (Stevens)		1/6
McBride (J. A.), Anatomical Outlines of the Horse, 2nd ed., cr 8vo	(Longmans)	8/6
Mapother (M. J.), The Donalds, cr 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	6/0
Margery's Work, and Where she Found it, a Story for Girls, 12mo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Minister's Report of Fashion, Autumn and Winter, 1878	(Minister)	12/6
Minutes of the Conference, 1878, or 8vo	(Wealeyan Conference Office)	2/0
My Little Friend: or, the Child's Own Pleasure Book, 4to	(Ward & Lock)	2/0
Parrots and Monkeys, with 26 illustrations, 4to	(Seeley)	5/0
Reid (M.), Lost Lenore, illustrated, 12mo	(Routledge)	3/6
Reid (M.), Wood Rangers, illustrated, 12mo	(Routledge)	3/6
Shipton (A.), Gathered Herbs, 12mo	(Morgan & Scott)	1/6
St. Clair (Lady), Dainty Dishes, 8th ed., cr 8vo	(Edmonston)	5/0
Tylcoat (F. J.), Sunshine through the Clouds, or 8vo	(Sunday School Union)	2/0
Vedder (D.), Poems, Lyrics, and Sketches, with Essay on his Life by G. Gilliland, cr 8vo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	5/0
Wallace (A.), One from the Ranks, 12mo	(Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	1/0
Young Rover (A.): or, a Boy's Adventures on Sea and Land, 4to	(Seeley)	2/6

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